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Yankee Division Asks Strong Aid for Allies; CCC Defense Link Seen

The World's Day—At a Glance

June 6, 1940

In Boston: Budget Being Streamlined

The Yankee Division of the old A. E. F. gathered in Boston today for its twenty-first national convention, with its spokesmen urging strong economic aid by the United States for the Allies in the new European war. [Details: Page 13.]

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, in Boston to dedicate a new marine hospital, said that surveys have been made of Federal employment agencies, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and National Youth Administration with a view to co-ordinating them with defense plans. [Details: Page 11.]

Massachusetts is streamlining its budgetary system in an effort to eliminate financial snarls and deficits, and a final draft of the new plan will be placed before Gov. Leverett Saltonstall soon, it was announced. [Details: Page 11.]

Alvan T. Fuller, former Governor of the Bay State, who has been named New England Director of a civilian group headed by Col. Frank Knox co-operating in the training of Army fliers, said he believed a volunteer system of training would cover all immediate needs. [Details: Page 11.]

Railroads Recall Furloughed Workmen

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Recall of nearly 700 furloughed workmen in the Columbus area was reported today by five major railroads.

In Washington: U. S. Strives for Labor Harmony

Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins, in an attempt to maintain harmonious labor relations in vital defense industries, assigned seven Federal conciliators to watch labor relations in the following industrial classifications: aircraft manufacturing, building construction, rubber and chemicals, shipbuilding, machine tools, oil, and steel.

The National Youth Administration gave national defense plans a boost by proposing an industrial-training program for the Nation's youth. The NYA, Director Aubrey Williams said, would draw upon its current $100,000,000 appropriation to carry on the youth-training work.

The Peruvian Red Cross has just received $5,000 to help provide shelter barracks for children made homeless by the recent earthquake in the Lima area, the American Red Cross headquarters announced here. The money was sent by the American Red Cross in answer to an appeal from the Peruvian organization.

The House Rules Committee granted legislative right-of-way today to the Hatch bill regulating political activities of state and local employees paid in part with Federal funds. The action enhanced the chances of House action on the Senate-approved measure.

A conference of Senate Republicans approved a resolution stating that "Congress should remain in session for the duration of the emergency." A similar resolution has been approved by House Republicans, but the Democratic leadership is working for adjournment by June 22.

Liner Manhattan Due in New York June 10

NEW YORK (AP)—The liner Manhattan, carrying 1,914 Americans from Europe radioed she would reach New York June 10 instead of June 11. The United States Lines said this was possible because British contraband authorities at Gibraltar allowed her passage without the usual delay for search.

Two Captured Ambulance Drivers Located

BERLIN (AP)—Two of nine American ambulance drivers, captured by the Germans, have been located. Jan Glowacki of Jersey City, N. J., is already en route home. Lawrence A. Jump of Nantucket, Mass., who was without a passport, is still detained. [Details: Page 5.]

N. Y. Seeks Three Antiaircraft Regiments

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Gov. Herbert Lehman asked the War Department for authority to establish three antiaircraft regiments within New York's National Guard, two of which would protect New York City and one to be located in Western New York.

Night-Riding Charge Fails to Defeat Sheriff

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Fulton County Democrats renominated Sheriff J. C. Aldredge despite campaign charges that he was derelict in his duty by failing to stamp out night-riding terrorism. Complete, unofficial returns gave Mr. Aldredge 17,210 to 11,259 for Harry Barfield.

War Summary: Free Belgium Is British Goal

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that Britain recognizes the Belgian Government established in France as the only legal Government of Belgium. The Prime Minister also stated that the British Government's aim was to secure effective restoration of Belgium's freedom and independence.

New tactics for defense devised by General Weygand have greatly impeded the striking force of Germany's mechanized army by extending French antitank units far in the rear. Some 25 tanks were stated to have been destroyed at one point near Péronne [Details: Page 1.]

On the Somme, yesterday's German offensive was resumed, but though Germans claimed to have broken through the French line at several points, the French report only withdrawal of some of the more advanced units.

New tanks of 14 tons with armored power-controlled turrets are announced to be under production in Britain.

In Ireland nonpartisan defense moves brought a wartime unity bridging many points of conflict both in Ulster and Eire. The Dublin Government introduced summary court martial for civilians as a defense measure. [Details: Page 4.]

Britain restricted retailers' supplies of a wide range of goods classified as luxuries, including hosiery, pottery, glassware, and cutlery. Bread deliveries are to be restricted to alternate days, it was announced. [Details: Financial Page.]

Detaining of 515 persons under Britain's defense regulations was announced by Sir John Anderson, Minister of Home Security.

A secret session of the British Parliament to discuss home defense is to be held next Tuesday.

Australia is purchasing 500 Australian-built warplanes to supply its air-training program. Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies, announcing the purchase, stated that Great Britain is "unlikely" to be able to supply the planes as originally planned.

Gen. Henri Guisan, Commander-in-Chief of Switzerland's Army, called upon his Nation and Army "constantly to improve our material moral and spiritual armament."

Japan launched a new submarine at the Japanese naval base at Sasebo.

Argentina was reported to have made oral representations to the German Foreign Office over the recent sinking of the Argentine freighter Uruguay.

Shipping losses of all nations since war broke out were unofficially estimated to have reached 645 vessels displacing 2,057,176 tons.

Strikes and lockouts were banned in Britain in a move to secure rigid control of all war jobs to make the best use of skilled labor.

Japanese bombers raided points near Chungking, Chinese provisional Capital. Some 54 warplanes attacked the Chungking-Chengtp Highway.

Jurors Catch Up At Last With News

By the Associated Press

Providence, R. I., June 6

Jurors who sat on the North Providence election fraud case caught up today with war news they heard nothing about for 17 days.

Kept together in a downtown hotel for duration of the superior court trial, which ended last night, they were not allowed to see any newspapers or listen to any news radiocasts during that time.

Typewriter Plant Closing Under Attack

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Closing of the big typewriter plant of Remington Rand, Inc., at Middletown, Conn., this week was undertaken because the plant was strongly unionized, Frank P. Fenton, leader of the Remington Rand strikes of a few years ago and former New England representative of the American Federation of Labor, charged today.

Mr. Fenton made this charge here just before flying back to Washington, where he is now stationed as national Director of Organization for the A. F. of L.

"We are asking the National Labor Relations Board to hold the company in contempt for failing to carry out in good faith the order of the Second United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York," Mr. Fenton said.

The Court in 1938 upheld an order of the Labor Board directing the company to recognize and bargain collectively with an A. F. of L. council of unions, and also to rehire 4,000 of the strikers. As a great many of these were taken back, this is not the major issue in today's rekindling of controversy.

Stranding of Town

"Shutdown of the Remington Rand plant means the stranding of Middletown industrially," added Mr. Fenton. "It is a small town, and the typewriter plant employing between 1,300 and 1,600 people has been its only real industry.

"While other companies have also closed factories in trying to avoid labor organization, there have not been many cases just like this in Remington Rand. It discontinued its Syracuse, N. Y., plant eight months ago for the same reason, and at the height of the 1936 strike boarded up its plant at Norwood, Ohio, which is still closed."

Mr. Fenton expressed vigorous approval of the order issued Tuesday by Judge Harrie B. Chase of the Second Circuit Court requiring Remington Rand to show cause why it should not be punished for contempt for alleged violation of the NLRB order upheld by the same court.

In the complaint which brought this court action, written shortly before the Middletown abandonment of this week, the Labor Board cited the Syracuse closing and the prospective Middletown shutdown.

Conference Held

"I had a conference with James H. Rand, Jr., President of the company, in the presence of a conciliator from the U. S. Department of Labor," said Mr. Fenton. "He was willing to work out a settlement.

"However, when he found that we were thoroughly organized, he closed the plant.

"We were also thoroughly organized at the Syracuse plant, in fact we were strongest of all there.

"On the other hand, the company has not closed its plant at Ilion, N. Y., though this is considered something of a 'white elephant.' It is full of non-union men who have taken the places of union men, and besides it is the home of the 'Mohawk Valley formula,' a 'back to work' movement instigated by the company. Naturally it would not close this plant

"I am alleging that it was in bad faith that the company closed the union plants."

In announcing the closing at Middletown, Remington Rand explained it as "in accordance with its long range policy of concentrating manufacturing to secure increased production efficiency."

For War Material

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 6 (AP)—Mayor Charles A. Shafer said today he had received a letter from the director of personnel of Remington Rand, which indicated that the company would use its closed Middletown plant for the manufacture of war equipment.

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C.I.O. Warning On After-War Work Slump

Official of labor group sees need of defense plans to provide against unemployment.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—The national defense program must be planned to guard American domestic economy from collapse when war orders stop and to provide against severe unemployment and industrial stagnation, Philip Murray, Vice-President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, warned today.

Mr. Murray addressed the Interfaith Conference on Unemployment, convened jointly by Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish leaders, at its third and final day of sessions.

The C. I. O. leader predicted that the present co-operation of industry, labor, finance, agriculture, and government in the national defense program will establish a firm basis for continued co-operation to promote economic stability in the United States.

The conference made 13 recommendations for solving the unemployment problem and outlined 12 causes for the long-continuance of unemployment. The recommendations included:

1. Tax reforms including prohibition of further issuance of tax exempt securities and broadening the base of and increasing the income tax.
2. Establish a national old-age pension on a pay-as-you-go basis.
3. Grant sufficient funds to Department of Justice to break up monopoly control of prices; revision of patent laws to prevent patent pools.
4. Legislation to prevent technological benefits "being siphoned off into monopoly profits."
5. Extend the food-stamp plan; encourage expansion of market co-operatives; eliminate speculative control of farm commodity prices; revise and reduce farm real estate taxes.
6. Revise substantially farm credits.
7. Continue a broad program of soil conservation.
8. Adherence to policy that all power sites not in hands of private owners be retained for development of public agencies.
9. Legislation to set up long-range public works program for flood control, highways, low cost housing.
10. Reduction of interest on housing loans to individual home builders.
11. Removal of artificial economic barriers between the states.
12. Federal grants-in-aid to states for education.
13. Establishment of "a regular standing committee of the House on employment."

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Weygand Line Slows Germans; Horde of Nazi Tanks Destroyed; Allies to Get Surplus U.S. Arms

Planes, World War guns and ammunition, and even ships in newest aid plan.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—Arrangements are quietly but rapidly going forward here today for the early sale, from American surplus stocks, of much-needed war supplies to the Allies.

Included in this transaction will be an as yet unspecified number of military airplanes which are due to be replaced in the President's emergency defense program, a large store of unused World War rifles and ammunition, and possibly naval destroyers.

The White House disclosed today that the American Ambassadors in London and Paris have been in close and frequent contact with President Roosevelt forwarding appeals by trans-Atlantic telephone and cable to speed up the production of war supplies to the Allies.

Pleas From Europe

Stephen Early, the President's Press Secretary, said that William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to France, and Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to Great Britain, have been urgently pressing for greater speed in the delivery of planes and other material ordered by the Allies.

The Allies Purchasing Commission has completed two purchasing programs for airplanes and motors, allocating contracts totaling $1,200,000,000, it was announced. A third plane purchasing program is under discussion.

Authority for the sale of surplus planes and arms, which has the approval of President Roosevelt and the legal indorsement of Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, rests on existing statues to dispose of equipment by turning it back to American manufacturers for new orders. The manufacturers may sell on a cash-and-carry basis and without competitive bidding to any nation with which the United States is not at war.

No Formal Announcement

While formal announcement of this step is yet to be made, it is known that "some Army planes" have been assured to the Allies and that a substantial stock of artillery and ammunition which has never been touched since the close of the last war, are to be made available.

It is estimated, for example, that the United States has at least 2,-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

By a Staff Artist

French Cabinet Revised; Envoys to Soviet Named

France added to its war effort with significant moves on the domestic and diplomatic fronts. Premier Reynaud consolidated more power in his own hands by a Cabinet shake-up. He took over the Foreign Ministry, ousting Former Premier Edouard Daladier. Paul Baudouin (left) becomes Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and will assist Premier Reynaud in the Foreign Office. France meanwhile co-operated with Britain in appointing Eirik Labonne (upper right) as Minister to Moscow. Britain had already named Sir Stafford Cripps (below) as its Ambassador to Russia in an effort to cement relations with the Soviets. [Details: Page 6.]

Long front from sea to the Maginot Line appears to be elastic but strong.

PARIS, June 6 (AP via Radio)—France's Premier Paul Reynaud declared tonight that "hundreds and hundreds" of enemy tanks had been destroyed since the Germans launched their drive at dawn yesterday toward Paris.

"The soldiers and sailors of France of 1940 have showed themselves worthy of the soldiers and sailors of 1914," he said.

"Hundreds of fighting planes and bombing planes from Germany have flown recently over Paris. Women, old men, and children are struck down like all others. . . . I watched our men and women. . . I noticed their faces were bright and confident of victory.

"As you well know we have not left this (bombing) attack without answer. British and French planes have attacked . . . great centers of Germany.

"Every French village or town attacked will find an answer in a German village or town attacked likewise.

"Hitler has just started his latest offensive and has brought into play every plane that he has."

He added Gen. Maxime Weygand had expressed himself as "well satisfied" at the French answer to the latest German offensive on the Somme.

Hundreds of German tanks, he asserted, "have been destroyed."

"The battle of June, 1940, may decide the fate of the world for hundreds of years," he said.

"The regime of oppression will disappear forever. German dreams of control over Europe are going to disappear under French resistance.

"So we in France have but one thought: To fight for France and victory."

By the Associated Press

A French military spokesman reported that the main fighting areas on the Somme-Aisne front remained unchanged since yesterday with the heaviest fighting centering around Amiens, Péronne and along the Ailette River and Canal.

French supporting positions which held throughout yesterday engaged in new fighting when the fresh German assault was launched at 4 a. m.

The new type of deep defenses in the consolidated Weygand line, the spokesman said, had slowed up the German advance.

Saint Valery-sur-Somme, Abbeville, Picquigny, Amiens, Corbie, south of Péronne, Nesle, south of Ham, Chauny, Pinon, Neufchâtel, Asfeld, Rethel, Attigny, the region of Vouziers, the region of Grandpré and Montmédy.

Berlin dispatches meanwhile stated that the French armies were retreating at all points where the Germans penetrated the Weygand line yesterday.

Two of the "several" points which the German High Command announced breaking in the Wey-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

WPA Mobilizes Force Behind Defense Plans

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—The Work Projects Administration, beginning July 1, will be transformed into a vast "second line" in the national defense preparedness drive.

Approximately 500,000 workers, or about one fourth of its total enrollment, will work on defense projects during the 1941 fiscal year, Col. Francis C. Harrington, WPA Commissioner, announced today.

A section of the new $975,000,000 appropriations bill, now before the Senate, specifically forbids the use of WPA funds "for the manufacture, purchase, or construction of any naval vessel, any armament, munitions or implement of war, for military or naval forces," but there is work of an

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Intimate Message from Washington

In the Movies, in Congress, at the White House, Washington and the Nation Continue the Endless Discussion of War

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

This is an attempt to set down the mood of Washington in wartime. If it is not really "wartime" it is not peacetime either. Washington, like the Nation, has suddenly become conscious that the Nazis may conquer Europe in two weeks while it may take the United States two years to rearm.

That fact has fallen into this quiet capital like the concussion of a high-powered shell. It is that which sets the temper of events, which affects the mood of the Congress, the President, the diplomatic set, and the people who read newspapers in streetcars.

The confusion and turmoil that is in the heart of the American people at the present time is nowhere better illustrated than in this southern capital today. It is found in the gossip round the radios and in the debates on the Senate floor.

The Congressional debates have suddenly become the amplified comments of what people are saying, for and against aiding the Allies, all over the country today. The same arguments, the same words, presented in more coherent form perhaps, by politicians trained in expression, who have the information of experts and represent every State in the Nation. On the Senate floor, covered with green carpet, filled with desks that are littered with papers, they are today discussing the problem that the man in the streetcar, the man sitting with his wife in the cool of the honeysuckle on the front piazza, the boy and girl drinking a soda at the corner drug store, are all talking about all over the United States.

The Man in the Street

But to lead up to official Washington, let us begin with the man in the street. Before going to the Senate let us go to the movies. It is a feature film today and sets the audience in good humor; it is a colorful romantic escape from reality, as far removed from Flanders as a fairy tale.

Suddenly the feature ends and with a blare of martial music a news reel of Europe is shown. It is a shock like a douse of cold water. Pictures of flaming buildings, of limping refugees, and terrible war scenes are suddenly thrown on the screen. The audience almost cringes at the transition.

A current news reel shown last night here in Washington is typical of releases being shown all over the United States today. The war scenes are those released by the French censorship. They charge the Germans with brutality and disregard for the rules of war. They show pictures of destroyed churches, and bombed Red Cross hospitals. No effort is made to tell the other side, if there is another side. They charge wanton Nazi destruction of nonmilitary buildings. It is set down here merely as a matter of historical fact that in this day in June in the year 1940 American sentiment has reached the point where the films make no concealment of their Allied sympathy and the same films are being shown over the Nation.

Nor is this all. The news release works up to its climax—Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida delivers an exhortation demanding instant aid to the beleaguered democracies. He calls on Americans to come to the defense of civilization in its hour of crisis for its own protection.

Uncertainty Prevails

The audience is uncertain. There is a burst of applause, then an undercurrent of disapproval. People turn and whisper together in the cinema twilight. It is America making up its mind, if its mind has not already been made up, here in the capital as elsewhere over the United States.

Outside the streets are hot with the sultry, humid, wet heat of the Capital. The thermometer registers 92. The heat strikes the crowd emerging from an air-cooled daytime motion picture like the blast from a fire. Let us travel on now to the Senate itself, where a continuation of the same debate is in progress.

For the second day, now, Senator Pepper is repeating his demand on the Senate floor that the United States render instant aid to the Allies. He is answered by Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri and others. Various Senators join in the controversy. An undercurrent of emotionalism runs through it.

Serious but Unheroic

Looking down from the press gallery, you would not know, unless you were familiar with the Senate, that something unusual was in the air. When the Senate is most serious it is least heroic. The great set speeches are made at times when the Senate's mind is already made up. They come at the wind-up of debate. Opinions are changed, and trends created at times like this, when the Senate is just beginning to attack a problem. It is cool in here for like the House the Senate is air-conditioned. The double glass panes in the ceiling diffuse the Washington sunlight.

Mr. Pepper continues his talk. He is reading now from Herr Hitler's Mein Kampf, he reads page after page; it is strange how these words have taken new meaning for most Americans now that statements that seemed merely unpleasant ravings or wild braggadocio have been turned into reality in Poland and Czechoslovakia, Denmark and Norway, Holland and Belgium. Mr. Pepper reads on and on, sometimes grimly, sometimes

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

French 'Quicksand' Defense Engulfs Big German Tanks

PARIS, June 6 (AP)—German motorized divisions and tank corps heading Adolf Hitler's great drive for Paris broke into the Weygand Line along the Somme and Aisne Rivers today, the French reported, but only to be engulfed by the new "Quicksand" defense of the French

The new French tactics for meeting an attack by mechanized forces were said to have entangled the German tanks in forward zones.

Germany's mobile fortresses, pushing far ahead of the main battlefront and miles from fueling bases, were said in military advices to have found the roads back barred by specially trained and equipped detachments which ringed them under full fire—especially from French 75's—until they were put out of commission.

Quicksand Defense

The "Quicksand" defense called for no suicidal attempt by outposts to oppose the great tanks, but rather a yielding which permitted penetration of the defense zone.

Not one of the tanks, military dispatches said, got all the way through the network of defenses.

The Nazi tanks advanced through open spaces in the French defenses only to meet successive French "support points" like field fortifications of a new design.

The first points, armed with machine guns, were erected on the banks of numerous canals and streams lining the battle area. Back of them were gun nests at cross roads in the fortified villages and on the hills.

Then, military informants said, the line ended in deep woods where any German units which succeeded in breaking through to those points were slowed down and finally halted by guns hidden in the shadows.

Converging Spearheads

The German offensive spread in the three main sectors of Amiens, Peronne, and Laon and the Nazis strove to drive converging spearheads toward Paris

It was there that the new system of Gen. Maxime Weygand was put into action for the first time. The Maginot theory of fixed fortified positions was dropped and defenses designed to absorb and break up tank attacks gradually were employed.

In contrast to the first days of earlier German armored column assaults on the Meuse and in Flanders, the French said, the opening of the Somme battle yielded them no great gains.

French military dispatches said virtually all of General Weygand's support points held out during the day and that no tanks succeeded in completely cutting through the rear of the deep defense system.

French military closed in behind the entrapped mechanized units to counter attack from the rear.

These new defenses were compared by military authorities to those of the Middle Ages when archers protected themselves behind staggered lines of posts against charges of armor-clad cavalry and overcame the enemy with their arrows.

Governors Support Democracy As Nation's Primary Defense

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn., June 6—One important objective accomplishment of the annual Governors' Conference which closed here June 5 was its contribution to the strengthening of effective democratic government, which, in the words of a number of the State Executives present, is America's first line of defense.

Without taking formal action, save in the case of a broadly-worded statement on national defense, the Governors with their sleeves up around a conference table managed to provide both impetus and instrumentation for the job which they agreed is one which starts back home, from the bottom up.

Every problem which came up was discussed in the light of the part which its solution plays in the building of a more smoothly running governmental machine.

Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont ably expressed this dominant theme when he said, June 5: "It seems to me that our duty as members of this conference is plain. We are not experts on industrial production. Our efforts would not directly or immediately increase the number of planes or tanks or guns. We can and should help build morale. It is our duty to assure people that our form of government is stable, and to demonstrate to them that we can and will keep the spirit, the form, and the traditions of our Republic."

Aiken Gives Warning

Governor Aiken was discussing state development through land utilization and in this field warned of a policy "which would place all land, privately owned as well as public, under public supervision with governmental direction of its detailed management." Planning for community, state, and regional development and conservation, he insisted, should be done as near home as possible.

Gov. M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana, speaking of the European war, pointed up his argument in the same vein.

"The counteroffensive which we in the United States need to launch," he said, "consists in the strengthening of our democratic institutions. Institutions grow strong by being used significantly. It is only as we meet our problems and fashion the techniques essential for their solution that our democracy can continue to grow as strong, as prosperous, and hence as safe as we all fondly hope."

Governor Townsend, a Democrat, agreed with Governor Aiken, a Republican, on the broad principle of states' rights, but pointed out that there is also the matter "of the powers, of the privileges, and of the challenging opportunities that each of our State Governments possesses for significant achievement in the field of agriculture." He proposed a state activity program involving rural zoning, new tax delinquency statutes, better landlord-tenant relationships, reorganization of local government units, and soil, water, and forest conservation.

Decentralization Favored

Sound national economy was held up likewise by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut as the essential foundation of a sound national defense program. And a sound economy, he argued, comes through decentralization, the basic principle upon which the Nation was founded and away from which, he claimed, the tendency has been during the past eight years.

"A democracy such as ours," he said, "cannot fight totalitarianism by itself employing totalitarian methods. You do not preserve yourself from a thing by embracing it. Our American system is our first line of defense against Blitzkrieg methods."

As an example of the subjective and noncontroversial nature of a great deal of the conference program, Governor Baldwin discussed in detail the experiences of his State in job training. A nonpartisan State board sees to it, he explained, that local training is suited to local needs under local direction. It developed from this that several other States have instituted training programs to fit unemployed for work in the trades for which there is a demand.

Gov. Roy L. Cochran of Nebraska, twice chairman of the Conference, and its oldest member in point of service, discussed interstate trade barriers, in which field he, too, found opportunity to stress the need for national unity and efficiency. He outlined the extent of the trade barrier problem, which first became noticeable in the early 30's, and while noting that as a result of the work of the Council of State Governments that trend has been reversed, suggested the need for perhaps more widely effective steps, such as new emphasis on the commerce clause of the Constitution to make it a more forceful instrument for regulating interstate commerce.

Wonders of Research: The Lights We Use

History of lighting and some idiosyncrasies are shown at Fair—New natural science book.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The World's Fair in New York is once again a giant exhibition of the way in which natural science has been used by mankind to overcome human lack and limitation. The field of lighting alone, the provision of illumination at night, is one of the most important and at the Fair one can trace the growth of lighting all down through the ages.

There in the history-of-light exhibit in the Power, Electrical, and Steam Building is to be found the oldest known lamp in existence, a tiny Stone-Age lamp found in a Williams County, Ohio, glacial drift, and beside it is a modern 175,000-candlepower General Electric airport lamp, the latter providing 250,000 times as much light as the primitive device.

Other lamps in the collection include a lamp from the lost civilization of Angkor, fashioned from brass and surmounted by figures of the elephant headed god Ganesha, and the five-headed snake god Naga obtained from a jungle temple in Cambodia; clay lamps from Ur of the Chaldees; a pottery lamp found at Tyre, Phoenicia; a two-burner bronze lamp from the altar before the oracular statue of Hermes in ancient Acaia. American specimens include a wrought iron fire basket used by Boston night watchmen in the late 17th century.

Why Wire Looks Double

The color effects observable from fluorescent lamps come in for some explanation. Nearly everyone owning one of these modern lamps has noticed the stroboscopic effect apparent when a moving object illuminated by this light is viewed out of the corner of the eye. Not a few have written to the electric companies to find out why?

But the color effects are something different again, though allied. Gorton R. Fonda of the General Electric Company in "Science" suggests that the two images of a wire, one red and one blue, visible when a single wire is made to vibrate near a daylight fluorescent lamp operated on 60 cycle current, is due to the fact that the mixture of various phosphors used to coat the inside of the bulb have different rates of pick-up of fluorescence, one slow to respond but lasting long and the other capable of immediate, full response. Such a mixture is required to give the "daylight" effect.

Long-Range Weather Study

United States Government meteorologists are working to develop a long-range weather forecast system expected to be of military importance in national defense plans. Ironically it is patterned after the German system, devised by Dr. Franz Bauer. Dr Carl G. Rossby, now at work here, was formally a student of Dr. Bauer, whose work has been kept secret in Germany since 1937.

Knowledge Is Pooled

Some 30 natural scientists have pooled their knowledge to produce "Excursions in Science" edited by Neil B. Reynolds and Ellis L. Manning and published by Whittlesey House. Several chapters read a great deal like fiction (and are thereby more easily understood by the lay reader) but all are factually true. One chapter by Dr. Karl B. McEachron of General Electric, gives a very clear picture of what lightning is, what it does, and how we can protect our works from its destructive effects.

Great Meteorite Is Gift

One of the two largest pallasite meteorites in the world has been acquired by the University of Michigan, the gift of Stuart H. Perry, editor and newspaper publisher. It weighs 460 pounds, five pounds lighter than the larger meteorite which is in the Field Museum in Chicago. The two meteorites are companion pieces, both coming from the same region in Kansas. They are unusual in that they are composed of not only metallic iron, but also gem olivine. Most meteorites reaching the earth's surface are composed almost entirely of iron. The rocky mineral, olivine, found in these specimens leads geologists to believe they come from the outer layers of some heavenly body, whereas the pure iron specimens represent the middle sections only.

General Electric Company

Stone-Age Lamp Compared With Modern 175,000-Candlepower Airport Lamp

John R. Colville of the General Electric Company's lamp department and Miss Helen V. Adamek compare one of the oldest known lamps of primitive times with one of the most modern and most powerful lights.

Lodge Urges Access to All Canadian Ports and Greenland

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R), of Massachusetts, proposed yesterday that neutrality law restrictions be altered to permit American vessels to enter all Canadian ports and Greenland.

He offered a bill to move the eastern limit from 66 to 30 degrees west longitude. Under present restrictions, United States' ships may enter the Bay of Fundy ports of Yarmouth and St. John. Senator Lodge said six months' experience had shown that the "exemption of these ports has been entirely beneficial both to Canada and the United States."

"Further consideration of our national defense needs has convinced me that Canada and the United States have many common interests insofar as defense problems in this hemisphere are concerned," Mr. Lodge told the Senate.

"It is my conviction that the whole of North America, plus the Caribbean area, is air base area—our minimum-of-defenses. If this is true—and I believe it is—we should extend the privilege of shipping to Canada to include all Canadian ports, just as we now extend it to Bay of Fundy ports, Bermuda and the Caribbean islands."

Senator Lodge said adoption of 30 degrees west longitude as the eastern limit of coastwise navigation would take in Greenland, "a place of increasing concern to us."

Alliance Urged

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—Camillien Houde, Mayor of Montreal, has asserted that a defensive alliance between Canada and the United States was necessary.

"Our only salvation lies in a treaty based on economic and defensive lines," Mr. Houde said at a convention dinner of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

He said Canada, by spending to send troops and material abroad, was left defenseless and would gain "a sense of security" in an alliance with this country.

Canada is ready to fight "for the Monroe Doctrine applied along practical lines," he declared.

Canadian Miners Join Home Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Headquarters of the Canadian Congress of Industrial Organizations at Toronto recently announced that 23,000 Canadian miners, members of the United Mine Workers' Union, branch of the C. I. O., had affiliated with the All-Canadian Congress of Labor.

Before this union the All-Canadian Congress of Labor, which believes in "Canadian dues from Canadian unionists remaining in Canada," had only 5,000 paid-up members, but this merger will provide a very strong central labor organization.

C. I. O. officials pointed out that both organizations are built along the lines of industrial organization. A convention will be held in the early fall, it is understood.

District 18 of the United Mine Workers' Union is said to be the largest single trade union local in Canada, with 15,000 members in the Province of Nova Scotia. A vote of all members of the C. I. O.'s Canadian Miné Workers was taken before they decided to join the Congress of Labor.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

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Evening 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m). Chimes radiocast 6 p. m. Service 6:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Devotional Program

Third Sunday. 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc Service, 4 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.6m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Mondays to Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m) 11.79mc (25.4m), 6 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 10:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Band Instrument Value

One big-time swing band has instruments worth $250,000, including three Strads and a Guarnerius, among the violins.

Ten Thousand Bills On Docket in House

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 6

Ten thousand bills have been introduced in the House during the 76th Congress. That total was reached yesterday when Representative Joe Hendricks (D) of Florida, proposed to extend until Jan. 31, 1941, the time within which employer contributions to State unemployment funds for 1939 could be paid.

Garment Workers' Union Rejoins A. F. of L.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, 250,000 strong, marched back into the ranks of the American Federation of Labor here today with the cordial welcome of William Green, Federation President. Mr. Green, presenting the document of reinvesture to David Dubinsky, head of the garment workers, at Carnegie Hall this afternoon, pledged himself to do everything in his power to heal the breach and bring about solidarity in the trade union movement.

Mr. Green envisaged the back-to-the-Federation movement launched by the garment workers extending to other fields of organized labor and inspiring the rank and file of workers with hope and determination to again set up a solid front.

The rank and file, especially in the Congress of Industrial Organizations, would, in Mr. Green's opinion, constitute the force which would determine labor unity. He looked to this rank and file to bring this about. As an example of this he recalled the strong demonstrations of unity by delegates to the recent convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, one of the strongest units of the C. I. O.

Mr. Green intimated he expected the march back into the Federation would next be taken up by the Typographical Union, with 80,000 members.

"I proclaim to you now that the standing committee of the American Federation of Labor, made up of men who yearn for peace and solidarity, is waiting and ready to meet in the conference room, in a spirit of fraternity and brotherhood, for the purpose—anywhere, any place, and any time—of exploring our differences for the purpose of finding a basis of accommodation for the purpose of settling the fight within the ranks of labor and establishing unity and solidarity," he said.

"That statement is made without any reservation or any limitation whatsoever: unconditional: meet and talk and settle as red-blooded men the differences that are between us."

Mr. Green pledged himself and the Federation to make good his promises voiced in a letter to Mr. Dubinsky, made public June 5. These were that power would be taken away from the Federation's Executive Council to suspend international and national unions from the A. F. of L., and would be vested exclusively in convention, and the abrogation of the membership tax levied to combat the C. I. O.

Mr. Green deplored the corruption alleged to exist in certain units of the Federation and said the Federation had called on its autonomous bodies to deal with the situation—"and deal with it vigorously." He questioned whether the Federation would be willing to meet with the garment workers' proposal to vest disciplinary authority in the Executive Council to carry out this aim.

"I doubt that the American people would give even President Roosevelt, whom we all love so much, the authority to remove Governors or other state officials," he added.

Mr. Green declared that he would match the American Federation of Labor for "honesty, sincerity and trustworthiness with that of any other institution of comparable size in the United States."

U. S. Envoy to Denmark Starts on Way Home

COPENHAGEN, June 6 (AP)—Ray Atherton, the United States Minister to Denmark, left yesterday for home, it was learned today.

Advantages to the Allies Seen in Nazi Conquests

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—Most of Belgium's oil reserve was destroyed before the German conquest, according to the British Ministry of Economic Warfare. But the Belgian steel industry and iron ore mines fell to the Nazis with little damage.

The Ministry considered it probable large stocks of gold and securities privately owned in Belgium and the Netherlands have been seized by the Germans. Most of the Netherlands' shipbuilding industry was believed destroyed.

The Ministry is still computing economic gains, chiefly from Netherlands and Belgian colonies, that now give the Allies nearly a world monopoly on several strategic materials, including rubber, tin, diamonds, nickel, and sisal.

By Otto Zausmer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Conquest by Germany of five countries during the past two months has had the bizarre result of provisioning Allied war chests as much or more than those of the Reich.

Economic consequences of invasion by no means work out so simply that seizure of a nation automatically gives its wealth to the aggressor. A detailed examination of German and Allied gains—and losses—in Denmark, Norway, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, and Belgium, discloses some short-range advantages accruing to Germany, but most of the long-range advantages benefiting Britain and France.

The four larger invaded countries are analyzed in turn below, with additional sections on certain strategic resources—oil, iron and gold.

Denmark

Germany Gains: Full economic control of whatever resources remained in the country at the moment of invasion. This includes unspecified amounts of foodstuffs, gasoline, and other domestic or imported stocks.

After the surpluses that can be taken from the Danish people are used up, and as long as the Allies control the seas, Denmark appears to become more of a liability than an asset to the Reich. Denmark's herds of fine cattle and milk cows offered an immediate relief to the Reich, but as this newspaper pointed out May 3, Denmark lives by imported fodder, and the Danish surplus of all foods is microscopic in terms of Germany's 100,000,000 who must be fed.

In 1939, Denmark exported 1,712,000,000 eggs. Of these, Germany took 480,000,000. Assuming Danish production holds up with many hennery foods curtailed, the Reich appears to gain 1,232,000,000 eggs a year. Per German per week, this figures out at ¼ of an egg each seven days—not much on the breakfast plate.

Other foodstuffs figure out similarly.

How much gold Germany seized in Denmark is not known. Other movable resources, such as automobiles for military use, could be commandeered at once. A limited industrial plant is available to aid Germany's war production.

Germany Loses: Some foodstuffs, notably fish, are cut off by the invasion. In 1937, the Reich took 21,000 tons of fish from Denmark, and presumably similar amounts since then. War in the North Sea, and inclusion of Denmark in the blockade zone, reduces Danish fishing to the vanishing point.

The Reich must now largely support Danish industry. Coal imports of 6,000,000 tons a year are shut off, and the Reich is making up only about half of this.

Denmark brings a trade deficit of 22,200,000 Danish kroner, or about $4,218,000, into the Reich's economy, as of January this year. The same month in 1939 showed a balance of 3,700,000 kroner.

Germany must find for Denmark's own use some 92,532 tons of grain formerly imported from the United States, British possessions, and Latin America.

Allies Gain: The Danish merchant marine of 1,068,000 tons went mostly to the Allies, possibly six-sevenths of the tonnage being away from home ports when Germany struck on April 9.

Danish Iceland and Greenland, as well as the Faeroes Islands, are open to the Allies, and all but Greenland are already occupied.

Danish gold abroad helps the Allies.

Allies Lose: Britain drew heavily on Denmark for foodstuffs, chiefly bacon, butter, cheese, and other farm products. In 1937, the United Kingdom took Danish exports to a value of 824,773,000 kroner in a total of 1,606,496,000 kroner.

Strategically, Denmark enabled Germany to take Norway more easily, and to clinch its hold on the Baltic.

Norway

Germany Gains: Air and naval bases for use against Britain.

The possibility of breaking through the blockade more frequently to reach world markets.

Dominance of Sweden and its iron ore. But transport is still difficult, with the port of Narvik in Allied hands, and other available ports not equipped for large capacity.

Control of Norwegian nickel, pyrites, aluminum, and other ores, except in regions still held by Allies in the north. Norwegian nickel exports in 1939 were 6,863 tons of crude ore.

Germany Loses: The intangible losses caused by stirring up American and Allied resistance may not be measured for some time. Denmark and Norway began this movement in its latest phase.

German naval losses in the Norwegian campaign were heavy, estimated by Premier Reynaud of France at a third of Reich tonnage.

A third of German fish imports came from Norway, or 71,000 tons in 1937. This food is now mostly unavailable.

The whale oil fleet was out at the time of invasion, and so Germany loses its former supply. In 1938 Germany bought 341,000 tons of whale oil from all sources. Apparently now only 20,000 tons is available, from Japan.

Norway imported 70 per cent of its coal from England. The Reich must fill this gap, or Norwegian industries will stall.

The Norwegian trade deficit last January amounted to 78,600,000 Norwegian kroner, or about $17,965,000.

Allies Gain: Port of Narvik and the north of Norway, still held although the Germans are pushing up along the coast. Narvik remains the chief potential outlet for Swedish iron, and Britain, like Germany, needs this mineral. At present, Germans still hold the railway into Sweden from Narvik.

Most of the Norwegian merchant fleet of 3,000,000 tons goes to the Allies.

Norway has no colonies.

Allies Lose: Norway cost heavily in military prestige, foreshadowing Allied reverses in the Lowlands.

The blockade is rendered more difficult to maintain. Germany is in position to menace England by air and possibly by water across the North Sea.

Britain loses Norwegian market for coal, and Norwegian supplies of foodstuffs, although Norway also has to import many foods.

The Netherlands

Germany Gains: Air and sea bases dangerously close to the British Isles. With Norway, Denmark, and Belgium, the Reich now commands the entire east coast of the North Sea from Abbeville in northern France to Bodo about 140 miles south of Narvik.

Movable stores in undisclosed quantities, although some gasoline and oil tanks were destroyed by the defenders.

Germany Loses: Services of The Netherlands as a neutral supplier. The sizable Netherland Empire, with its rubber, tin, and tropical produce, is shut off even more effectively than before the invasion.

Much of Netherlands prosperity, as in the port of Rotterdam, depended on transit trade. In 1939, Rotterdam gained $43,000,000 in this way.

Even in January, under war conditions, Netherlands trade showed a deficit of 65,000,000 guilders, or $34,450,000. Cut off entirely from the Empire, and fully subject to blockade and Allied bombing, the Netherlands offers little economically to the Reich.

Allies Gain: With Queen Wilhelmina to London came control of the entire Netherlands Empire outside of continental Europe. The substantial merchant marine, oil refineries in Curacao, rubber tin, and sisal from Netherlands East Indies—these highlight a tremendous short-term and long-term economic gain for the Allies. The Queen has placed herself willingly under Allied protection.

Allies Lose: The chief Allied loss is the Lowlands is strategic.

Belgium

Germany Gains: Bases, much war material captured in the Battle of Flanders, and an enormous military advantage against France, whose entire defensive line along the Belgian border is in German hands while new lines are hastily prepared nearer Paris.

Belgian industries, especially producing railway cars, are of great importance. Belgium produces 26,000,000 tons of coal a year.

Germany Loses: The second invasion of Belgium cost Berlin the final arousing of neutral opinion in the Americas, and spurred the Allies to supreme efforts. In time, these intangibles may prove decisive.

Allies Gain: The Belgian Congo, with its copper, iron, tin, radium, coal, uranium, gold, diamonds, and tropical foodstuffs. The Congo produces 10 tons of gold a year, now worth $8,400,000 and is the second diamond mining region.

Allies Lose: Chiefly in strategy, military material, and time, due to the necessity of rebuilding and re-equipping the B. E. F.

Gold

Exact figures are hard to bring down to date, but it is clear that much of the gold in all of the invaded countries had been previously shipped to London, Paris, or New York. Some estimates place Allied gains as high as $1,000,000,000 or more, and German confiscations at less than a fifth that sum.

Oil

No oil producing region of consequence falls to the Reich.

Iron

Luxemburg added some 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 tons of iron ore to Reich stocks. Norway and Sweden are also largely added to the German iron producers.

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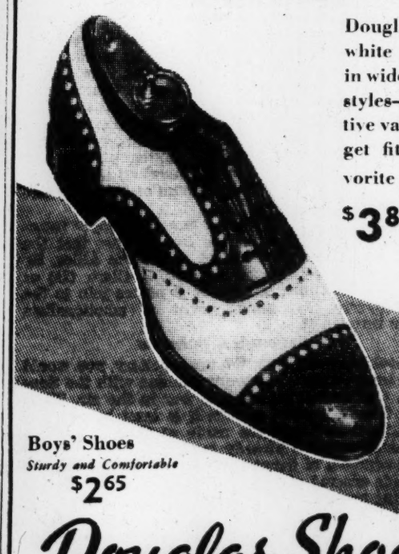

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America's 'Joan of Arc' Title Given Carrie Nation

Mr. Markham, after "going to Washington," then touring the South, is now roaming the Southwest. Following is an article from Arkansas.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EUREKA SPRINGS, Ark.—Did you know we Americans have a Joan of Arc? Well, we do. It says so, right here in Eureka Springs. A great road sign in a porminent place shouts:

"The American Joan of Arc
"Carrie A. Nation
"Hatchet Hall—her Home
"Take Road to the Right."

Do you remember who Carrie Nation was? A radical temperance reformer. She won notoriety and distinction in Topeka, Kan., four decades ago, by leading a resolute band of men and women equipped with hatchets, down Main Street, and other streets, attacking "liquor joints." They shattered big show windows, destroyed bar fixtures, and broke open barrels of intoxicating drink. This spectacular exhibition of direct action aroused much public sentiment and gave considerable impetus to the temperance movement. A period of rather strict law enforcement followed, Carrie Nation became a symbol of militant morality, of logic on the war path, of righteous convictions strong enough to scorn being laughed at.

On retiring from active militant service, she seems to have withdrawn to Eurega Springs. Perhaps she chose this place because of its water. She may have liked a town into which people flocked to drink just water. She probably enjoyed seeing people happily seated about limpid springs gushing from the ground. In addition, she may have enjoyed the rugged Ozark Mountains and their vigorous inhabitants.

In any case, our heroine settled here and acquired a home. According to the sign, it was situated down the ravine, to the right. Naturally, I went to see it. I vividly recall the excitement Carrie Nation's crusade caused in my Topeka and it was far from me to miss this unexpected chance of seeing the house in which my warrior had lived.

No Straight Streets

Eureka Springs has 262 streets, and not one of them is straight. A group of heights have been caught in a tangled mesh of deep ravines and a still more tangled skein of roads has been thrown over them. I followed one of the roads along a deep and sinuous gorge to a white, frame house on which was the sign "Hatchet Hall." Another sign said, "Come in," and a little hatchet was hanging by the door, with which visitors were requested to make their presence known.

I took it respectfully in hand and banged away, but elicited no response. I banged and banged with Joan's tried and trusty weapon, but only silence answered my blows. Having become somewhat effete and having lost the robust qualities of my earlier Kansas forebears, I did not hack my way into Carrie's house. But I looked through the big front window. The empty room I saw looked like an appropriate place for temperance meetings. There was a table at one end with literature on it. I thought I discerned a booklet, "The Life of Carrie Nation," and was very sorry I couldn't buy it.

On the side of the road, in front of the house, was an old, old automobile. Its windows were boarded up, serving as armor, you might say. Its wheels were propped up to preserve the tires. This I suppose was my Joan's war horse, though as I recall her, she led an infantry battalion, not a cavalry.

Spacious Cavern

Across the road from Hatchet Hall, at the base of a gigantic sheer-ascending cliff I saw a door bearing on a faded sign, the words, "Carrie Nation's Cave." I walked over, pushed open the door and peered into a cool, spacious cavern, from which gushed an exuberant spring of clear, cold water. Unerring was out hatchet carrier's gift of finding water. She had discovered the spring herself. Milk, butter, and some green tomato plants rested beside the cooling rill. That was better than hanging them in a well, as we used to do in Kansas.

As I left Hatchet Hall and wandered further in the Ozarks, it seemed to me crusading Carrie Nation must have felt very much at home among these austere people. They are like mountain rivulets that are narrow, but very clear and strong. When life is meager it often becomes earnest. Logic acts with imperious impulsions. Mountain folks make stark decisions. They are not afraid to go without. They do not shun privations. They are strong in choices.

Not very far from here I rode on a train with a country girl. She was not exactly from "the back woods," but from "the tall grass." She was tall, lithe, friendly, and pleasing in appearance. Her father was a wandering oil digger, and six poor children had wandered about with him. My train companion was the eldest. She was working in a city for $16 a week and had just gone to her country home to see the folks. She was very alert and asked me many questions about the world I had seen. In turn I asked her much about her world. She was a sharp observer.

Finally, she asked me of my work. "I wander about the country, writing about folks," I answered.

Some Good Points

"Goodness," she exclaimed somewhat startled, "I hope you won't write about me. I don't like what city people say about us country folks."

"I might write many things about you," I answered. "For example, I might say I talked half an hour with a young lady who blew no tobacco smoke in my face, who not once opened her hand bag to smear her ruddy lips, or turn the glow of her cheeks into gaudiness, whose well-kept finger nails resemble no lurid road sign, who is ardently interested in church activities, and who often spends week ends in a drab town with rather simple brothers and sisters."

"Now let me ask you a rather frank question," I continued. "Don't your companions think a girl like you rather tame or faded out?"

"Well, I guess not," she answered thoughtfully, "they don't seem to miss the war paint. I'm never left alone. I'm always invited places. Neither boys nor girls seem to run away from me."

I feel very proud of this gracious little sister of mine from the Mid West. She is a full-fledged "Okie." During the first 15 years of her life, her roving family lived in four different states. They now live in Wild Horse, Okla., this eldest daughter in Oklahoma City.

I found an equally interesting "Arkie" here in Eureka Springs. He told me he was an "Arkie." He runs a tiny "hamburger joint." As I sat munching a bit of his handiwork I asked how he was getting on.

"O, well enough," he answered.

"How much is well enough in dollars and cents?" I boldly ventured.

"Ten dollars a week."

"Any family?"

"Wife and daughter."

"Can you get by on ten?"

"Yes, I don't have to pay rent."

"Always lived here?"

"No, was born back in the woods, but have traveled a good deal. Last summer we all went to California."

"In your own car?"

"Yep. Cost 100 bucks."

"You must be mighty economical to save 100 bucks."

"Bonus. Soldier's bonus. My wife kept it for me. All in one bill. When I paid for the car, ought to a seen the dealer's eyes bug out! He never saw such a bill before."

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"Any trouble with the car?"

"Yep, left hind wheel played out in Texas, on way home. Blacksmith in a little town worked all day fixing it. He also had to run around for material. Mighty good job. He charged me $2.20. I most tumbled over it was so little. I gave him three dollars in bills."

"'Neighbor,' he said, 'I've only got 30 cents in change.'"

"'That'll do,' I said, 'two twenty ain't enough.' Why, I'd a been glad to give him four."

"How did you get along in California?" I asked.

"Fine. Had work all the time. I like California."

"People good to you?"

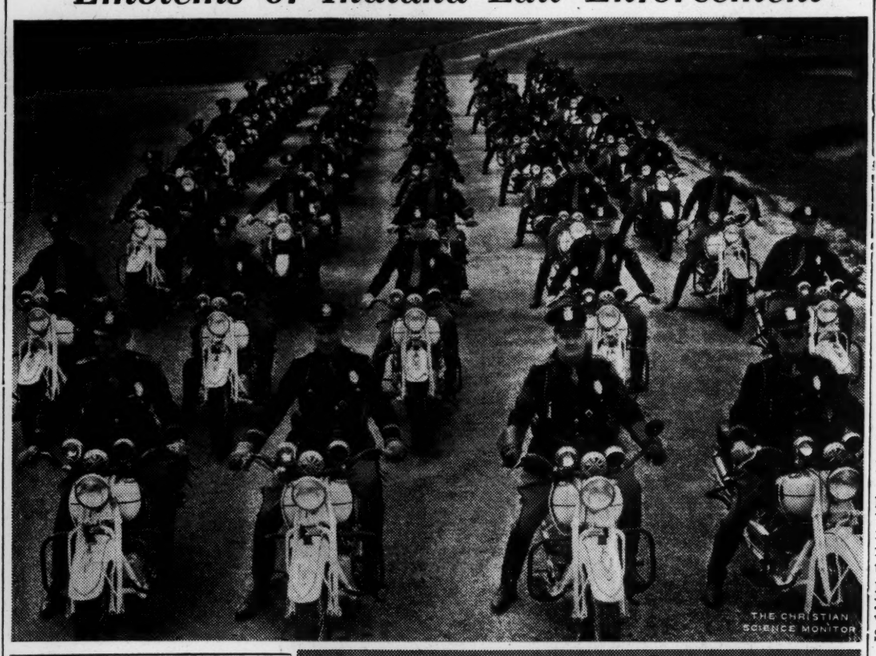
"Good enough. Called me 'Arkie,' but I reckon they call every stranger something. Americans have always been on the move. And rich people migrate just as much as poor; businessmen as much as farmers."

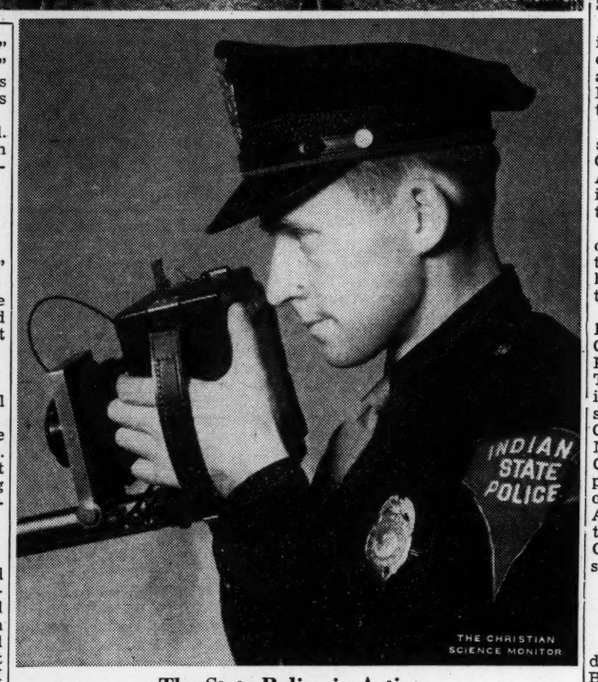
"Which are you?" I questioned.

"Businessman," he replied, "will soon be joining the Chamber of Commerce."

Time passes even in the Ozarks, so I had to move on. As I did, I thought of America's mountains that have given us half of our greatest men, with Lincoln at the head.

Emblems of Indiana Law Enforcement





The State Police in Action

Upper—A section of the motorcycle division; each motorcycle has a radio. Below—An Indiana State Police officer, Don Lash, former Princeton University track star, with one of 200 graphic cameras used by police

Indiana State Police Force Viewed as Model of Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A slender, young technician, clad in tailored navy blue blouse and cadet-gray trousers, stood at attention before the giant console of the radio broadcasting control at the Indiana State Police Headquarters, located in the Capitol building, in Indianapolis.

The Sheriff of Randolph County had just reported a bank robbery in Winchester. The alert young State Police officer had been trained for just such emergencies. He knew the situation. The Sheriff, like those of the other 91 counties, carried a heavy load of duties other than combating crime. He was short of manpower.

In the splendid spirit of cooperation that is the keynote of the Indiana State Police, the dispatcher acted quickly. He was drawing aid from a reserve of more than 300, strong intelligent State Police officers, who make up the State constabulary.

Before the radio dispatcher was an animated map. It covered 60 square feet of wall space. As the dispatcher sent State motorcyclemen and crews of squad cars converging upon Winchester, tiny lights blossomed on this map. These lights showed Superintendent of Police Donald F. Stiver, and his first assistant, Capt. Walter Eckert, at a glance, where each of the 300 State policemen were.

Radio Console

The radio console operated five major, and three supplementary State Police broadcast stations. The broadcast stations of local police departments were picking up the call. It was being broadcast by stations of neighboring States. The alarm was being recorded by the short wave receiving sets of law enforcement officers in all 92 counties of the State. The network was tightening about Winchester.

The robbery was quickly solved. The modern radio communication system, supplemented by teletype and telephone has done much to reduce bank robberies in Indiana, Superintendent Stiver said. Bank robberies have dropped from 30 a year, in the heyday of the late bandit, John Dillinger, to four last year.

Superintendent Stiver is a law enforcement head of the "new school." He became a child welfare expert and later was on the bench as a judge at Goshen. He believes major emphasis should be put upon education and prevention.

"Our State Police efforts," he said, "are based upon co-operation with Federal and local enforcement authorities. Our State Police affords a large, mobile reserve of manpower.

The State Police, with ample funds, maintains a scientific laboratory, with permanent personnel of experts and technicians that would be out of the reach of local departments. This laboratory is at the command of local authorities upon request. This State laboratory has the most modern of equipment including machine guns, gas guns, lie detectors, drunkometer and other instruments.

Convictions Increase

"With the drunkometer, we have been able to get 97 per cent convictions for drunken driving, while in the old days we got less than 55 per cent of convictions of those charged with drunkenness.

"Our State Police range farther than local officers. This is valuable in such matters as traffic enforcement on the highways."

The following improvements were noted in the Indiana State Police setup: Politics has been eliminated. Provision has been made for retirement of officers and for recognition for outstanding service. The force has been emply financed. The police department is governed by a balanced board, fusing abilities of a military man, the dean of a law school and businessmen. The State Police has ultra-modern equipment, in the way of barracks, radio stations, rolling stock, armaments. uniforms, laboratory equipment and operating necessities. One item of laboratory equipment in the field alone, consists of 200 high-powered speed, graphic type cameras, for use by troopers in recording evidence.

Very rigid requirements have been set in the way of education and physical stature, for new members of the force. All of the more than 300 Indiana State Police troopers have graduated from the School. Yearly they take "refresher" courses with the aid of Indiana University State Police the Federal Bureau of Investigation instructors. Co-operation with all other law enforcement agencies is a rule of the department.

Reindeer Herds Are Thriving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Canada's experiment in "farming" reindeer in the northern sections of the Dominion appears to be well on the way towards providing an economic future for needy Eskimos.

Such is the indication of latest Government figures showing that the original herds of 2,370 brought from Alaska into the Northwest territories have grown to 5,300 animals.

The herds are now located on grazing grounds at the delta of the Mackenzie River and in the territory of the Anderson River about 200 miles to the East along the Arctic littoral. The parent herd of 3,000 which started on Christmas day, 1929, from Kotzebue Sound, Alaska, on an epic trip of five long years about the edge of the Arctic seas had been cut down to 2,370 by the time it reached its future home in the delta of the Mackenzie River in 1935.

New Colonies Formed

The Mackenzie delta herd is the nucleus from which other herds will be ultimately located at various points along the fringe of the Arctic as far east as Hudson's Bay. The first offshoot of the herd, in charge of Eskimo families trained on the Mackenzie, was located on the Anderson River in 1938. This herd has increased in number from 900 to 1,200, and is reported to be in good shape.

In December of this year, another branch from the main herd will be moved still further East to Franklin Bay or Letty Harbor, about 300 to 350 miles from the mouth of the Mackenzie. If all goes well it will be a biennial process, a further colony being established in 1942 in the vicinity of or at least closed to Coppermine River.

And so along the borderland of the Arctic, colonies will be planted, in districts beyond the range of caribou migrations

Hitherto migrant caribou herds were relied upon by the Eskimos as an important source of food and clothing. This system of unrestricted preying on Canadian wild life will now be replaced by a more controlled system by which the reindeer will be herded in much the same way that cattle are.

Annual Increase Large

The reindeer are becoming inured to the climate of Northern Canada which does not differ so very much from that of Alaska. The older animals are being replaced by young ones born on the Mackenzie and Anderson River ranges. There is a net increase of about 30 per cent each year, and it is expected that in three years the Northern Canadian nerds will number from 10,000 to 11,000.

About a dozen men, natives and whites, guard the herd on the Mackenzie, skirting the circumference of the herd on skis in winter. Eskimos are being trained in the art of herding, so that in time except for a foreman or two, natives will be entrusted with the job of tending the herds throughout the entire Northern rim of the Territories.

Prune and Apricot Make Movie Debut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLISTER, Calif. — Extensive showing of colored motion pictures throughout the United States for the purpose of increasing the sale of apricots is part of a publicity campaign launched in Hollister by fruit grocers.

The drive will be widened to include prunes, according to Wayne Elwood, Chairman of the Trade Promotion Committee of the San Jose Junior Chamber of Commerce, who said the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association will be co-sponsor of the publicity drive.

John Corotto, prominent apricot producer of San Benito County, has colored pictures of prunes and apricots being harvested in San Benito County which have already had widespread showing.

According to Mr. Elwood, the film will be released to Junior Chambers of Commerce, luncheon clubs, and other organizations throughout the United States. Plans are also being made to send samples of prunes and apricots to be distributed in every city or town where the film is featured, he said.

Beck Manager Of Committees On Publication

Appointment of Herbert W. Beck, C. S. B., of Oakland, Calif., as Manager of Committees on Publication for The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, was announced today by The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Mr. Beck, who succeeds the late Hon. C. Augustus Norwood, has been Christian Science Committee on Publication for Northern California since Oct. 1, 1938. Previously he served from 1920 to 1926 in the offices of Committee on Publication, to which he is now returning, being at that time Secretary to the Manager of Committees on Publication.

The new Manager brings to his post a long experience in Christian Science. Becoming interested in 1887 through the healing of his father, he began part-time practice of Christian Science in 1895, joined The Mother Church four years later, and since 1902 has devoted himself entirely to Christian Science work.

Mr. Beck had class instruction in Christian Science from a pupil of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. He became himself an authorized teacher in 1925.

During the World War Mr. Beck served as a Christian Science Chaplain in the United States Army, receiving his appointment in 1918 and continuing until after the close of the conflict.

He attended the public schools of Oakland, his home town, and the University of California, and has served in branch churches there as a Director and Reader.

As Manager of Committees, Mr. Beck will have supervision of Christian Science Committees on Publication throughout the world. Their duties include the correction in a Christianly manner of impositions on the public in regard to Christian Science, injustices done Mrs. Eddy or members of the Church by the daily press, by periodicals or circulated literature of any sort (Church Manual, Article XXXIII, Section 2), and the guarding of the rights of Christian Scientists against restriction by public authority.

Bridger Found Salt Lake

Great Salt Lake in Utah was discovered in 1824 by James Bridger.

Dewey Off for Brief Drive Through Two Southern States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—Thomas E. Dewey is leaving here today for another canvass in the South in pursuit of delegates to further his bid for the Republican Presidential nomination. It is the prediction of his campaign manager, J. Russel Sprague, that the New Yorker will have "more than 400 votes on the first ballot at Philadelphia, with sufficient reserve to guarantee his nomination."

Mr. Sprague, who is Nassau County Republican leader and is prominently mentioned in Dewey quarters for election as National Committeeman to succeed Kenneth F. Simpson, based his optimism on what he said was "overwhelming" rank and file opinion and declared his estimate was "more conservative than extravagant."

"Mr. Dewey's popularity is increasing all the time," he asserted. "But what is more significant is that the popular strength has been, and is being, translated into delegate strength. He has so rallied Republican and independent sentiment, that, with Mr. Dewey as its standard-bearer, the Republican Party can look forward confidently to the November election.

After less than a week in his headquarters city, Mr. Dewey's return to the South will center in West Virginia, where he will speak in Charleston tomorrow night under party sponsorship, and in North Carolina where he will speak in Greensboro Saturday noon and in Winston-Salem over a national radio network, Saturday night. The State's Young Republicans will be his North Carolina hosts.

Returning to New York on Sunday, Mr. Dewey will immediately resume his stumping in a visit to Vermont for a speech in Burlington on Monday. He has previously campaigned in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Maine of the New England tier, and goes to Vermont, only other State of this group without a favorite son candidate, at the invitation of its Republican National Committee members and State Committee.

In the South Mr. Dewey already has been heard in Kentucky, Texas, Louisiana and Alabama, and his West Virginia and North Carolina expedition is a further phase of his drive to wrest delegates from the pre-convention column of United States Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, strongest of the Dewey rivals.

Meanwhile Dewey managers and the camps hostile to the New York District Attorney's candidacy are focussing their energies on the Albany meeting next Wednesday to organize the New York national convention bloc and elect the State's two National Committeemen. The latter business involves a show-down sought by the Dewey forces on the issue of unseating Kenneth F. Simpson, until this campaign a booster of Dewey political fortunes but standing for no pre-convention commitments on the Party's presidential choice.

Miss Rankin Files For G. O. P. Nomination

HELENA, Mont., June 6 (AP) — Jeanette Rankin, first woman ever elected to Congress, filed for the Republican nomination from the first Montana district yesterday and took as her slogan: "Prepare to the limit for defense; keep our men out of Europe."

During her previous term in Congress, she voted against American participation in the World War in 1917.

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I suppose what I really make is style-conscious "custom-fit" footwear at the price of ready-made shoes. And they tell me I have the only shoe store of its kind in the city. Come—and see for yourself!

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Sentiment in Balkans Shifts Toward Soviet

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 6—Recent government shifts in Rumania have brought to the fore men who have always been pro-German, strongly anti-Slav in general and anti-Soviet in particular. The change in no way reflects that of public opinion as a whole, which is more or less friendly to Russia.

Rumanians, like the Finns and the peoples of the Baltic States, would seem to prefer Russians to Germans.

Of late Soviet embassies and legations in this part of the world have taken to showing films of the May Day military review in Red Square. Members of the Government and leading citizens have been invited to see the picture.

Although impressive, this film does not produce the same effect of ruthless barbarism as the notorious "Baptism of Fire" German film of the conquest of Poland, which was also shown at the German Legation before Government audiences.

Perhaps the Russians intend theirs as an antidote. It remains to be seen whether there is an effect.

Only Counterbalance

In the Balkans, as in the Baltic, the Soviet Union is the only force sufficiently sizeable to act as a counterbalance to the Axis. Bulgaria and Yugoslavia have realized this and have made overtures toward the Russians.

But any guarantee that Russia might undertake toward them would be hard to put into effect without the co-operation of others.

The Soviets, in sending military aid to these "Little Slav brothers" would be confronted with the same difficulties that existed in 1938 in the face of the threat to Czechoslovakia—lack of common frontiers, which necessitate finding some corridor for the passage of troops across either Hungary or Rumania.

The possibility of an agreement between the Soviet Union and these two countries seems extremely remote, since Hungary already is a complete appendage of the Axis, while differences over Bessarabia continue to serve as a barrier to a Soviet-Rumanian understanding.

Germany, for its part, in shrewd Machiavellian fashion, has played upon the Bessarabian question to achieve its aims with both sides, using the alleged threats of a Russian invasion as a means of exerting pressure on Rumania, while seeming to take Russia's part. This it did during the Finnish War, when it charged that the Allies were planning an attack on the Ukraine via Rumania, and later when it suggested that the time was ripe for Russia to take Bessarabia.

Present shifts in the Balkan Governments reflect the general fall of Allied stocks throughout Northern and Eastern Europe and the corresponding rise in German prestige.

Bow to Berlin

The only way the small countries for the present can hope to survive is by giving their sails the full wind which now flows from Berlin.

Sometimes if a concession is "voluntarily," anticipated before it is demanded, there is an important raising of the national prestige to a resemblance of independence. A policy of great "flexibility" is obligatory for all small countries, and it is particularly vital for those with heterogeneous minority populations, on whom their neighbors have covetous eyes.

The extent of German penetration into every walk of life in Rumania is well-nigh incredible. Both economically and politically the Germans have the country on a tether which they are slowly but surely shortening. Trade in the Balkans generally has become largely a type of mercantilism which means that the Balkan countries have become something like a colonial dependency, to be exploited for what can be dug out of them.

In Norway and Denmark, the German soldiers emptied the shops of their stock, leaving behind in payment "credit certificates", the fictitious value of which was only accepted because shopkeepers and banks were legally compelled to accept them

Nations Given No Choice

What the German soldiers in Norway and Denmark did as individuals the Third Reich as a Nation does in the small Balkan countries. The latter have no choice but to sell their oil and agricultural products to Germany in return for marks arbitrarily pegged at a high exchange rate.

In any circumstances their "favorable" balance in German banks is constantly piled up without, however, providing them with free exchange or purchasing power on the world market. Yet they are compelled to yield ever-increasing shares of their resources to be poured into the maw of the German war machine.

The step from economic to political bondage is extremely short and daily the voice of the Wilhelmstrasse grows more peremptory.

Civilian Training Steps Discussed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—A group of key executives from private industry conferred yesterday with Aubrey Williams, NYA Administrator, on how to obtain the necessary plants, machinery and other facilities for the larger program contemplated in President Roosevelt's non-combatant training program for 1,000,000 civilians.

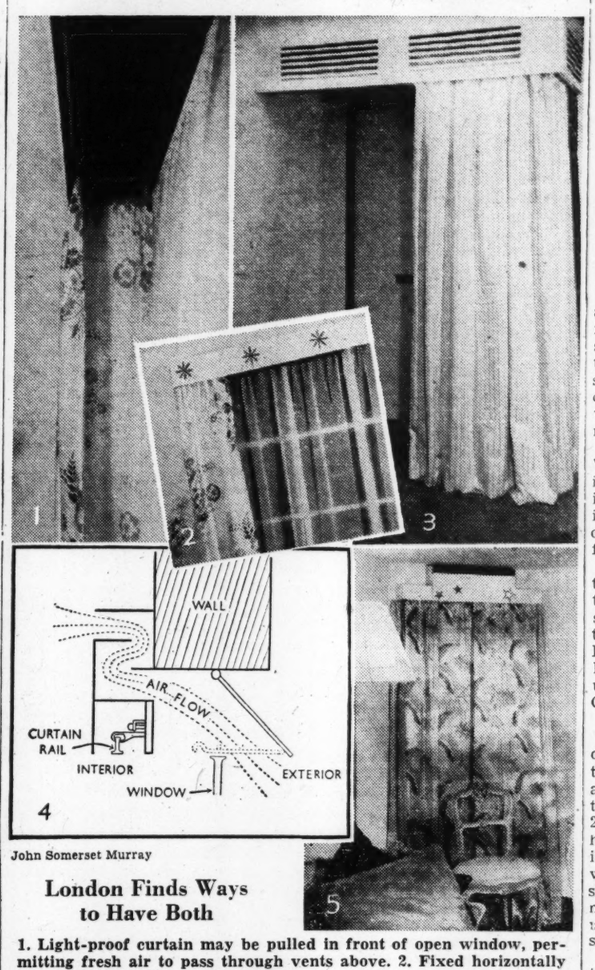
Pointing out that the NYA has been carrying on an extensive program of shop, metal and construction work for several years, Mr. Williams said he would move immediately to shift as many NYA workers as possible into mechanical projects.

The Administrator said he had been informed that some of the larger NYA resident centers, including those at Quoddy Village, Maine, now employing 525, South Charleston, W. Va., now employing 400, and Algiers, La., employing 450, could double their enrollment in 60 days if additional money is available immediately. Similar speed-up was reported possible at 1,061 local NYA workshops and the 1,000 shops owned by public co-sponsors in which NYA youth are employed.

Canada's Auto Sales

OTTAWA—Retail sales of new motor vehicles in Canada during 1939 amounted to 114,474 units valued at $125,967,521.

Black-Out vs. Ventilation



John Somerset Murray

London Finds Ways to Have Both

1. Light-proof curtain may be pulled in front of open window, permitting fresh air to pass through vents above. 2. Fixed horizontally as drapery cornice roof, a ventilation board keeps air moving within room without allowing light rays to escape. 3. Ventilation is arranged by coupling ventboards to form an alcove and running a light-obscuring curtain in front. 4. Diagram shows how air gets in and light is kept in. 5. For the metal-framed window, a metal ventilation screen is preferable.

British Solve Air Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Warm weather has presented blacked-out London with a problem in ventilation.

"How can we let needed air in the windows and at the same time keep the light from getting out?" Londoners are asking.

One answer has been provided by a group of farseeing ventilation and lighting experts, who have planned decorative vent boards that pass air without light at moderate cost.

Already installed in offices and business houses throughout the country in simple designs, there are special standard designs for the home, to suit varying window frames. They come complete, too, ready for screwing into position, the matt black finish making a perfect primer for final painting to match surrounding woodwork.

One way of using the board is as roof to a drapery cornice or pelmet. A metal runner is soon installed, and when lightproof curtains are drawn there is continuous ventilation from the open upper window, via the vent board, into the room.

A simpler method permits the board to span the upper section of the frame in vertical position with curtain suspended from a wire-tensioned hanger secured to the board. A narrow cloth cornice forms the necessary light trap between board and curtain.

Unadorned, in black finish, the result is effective for executive offices in the city, or consulting chambers at home, while tone-matched with light paint, and a fabric cornice, the fitting seems scarcely noticeable in the study-bedroom.

French doors are "light-locked" by coupling two or more ventboards to form an alcove at the door.

War Relief Needs Grow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—As the German war machine hurled its military strength against the French defenses in an attempt to reduce Paris, relief groups here today redoubled their efforts to aid the civilian refugees and needy in the war zones.

The American Red Cross announced its $20,000,000 war relief fund had today reached a total of $7,031,814, and that its first "mercy ship," taking more than $1,000,000 in supplies for refugees in France, would begin loading here next week. The steamship McKeesport of the United States Lines, which has been chartered by the Red Cross, is scheduled to sail from here for Bordeaux by Friday of next week. All belligerent Governments will be notified of the sailing.

Much of the cargo will consist of surplus foodstuffs which the Red Cross has purchased at half the market price under the export subsidy provisions of the Agriculture Adjustment Act. Hospital supplies, bedding, blankets, clothing, motor equipment, hospital trucks, and ambulances, soaps, and cooking utensils also will be carried. This will be the first of several "mercy ships," the second being scheduled to leave here two weeks after the first.

Simultaneously the Commission on Polish Relief made public a survey of European countries and sections invaded by Germany which it holds face an appalling shortage of food supplies. Covering northern France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, and the Government-General of Poland, the survey declares that starvation conditions may develop in certain of those areas within two months. It holds that no adequate machinery exists for coping with even the minor phases of the problem except in the "Government-General" area.

The survey was based on a semi-official pre-war report from Germany, figures of the League of Nations, statistics of various countries involved and obtained from neutral sources.

Meanwhile the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations of 347 Madison Avenue, announced that 1,200 of its organizations in this country had been asked to co-operate in obtaining funds for work among prisoners-of-war in Europe. American "Y's" have raised $20,000 during the past six months for prisoners-of-war work which money is being administered by the World Alliance of Y. M. C. A's with headquarters in Geneva.

Characterizing the work of the Y. M. C. A. in the same field from 1914-1917 as "one of the most important and productive responsibilities the association ever undertook," the announcement calls for the raising of a total of $50,000 before the end of the summer. Representatives of the World's Alliance, visiting Berlin, Paris, and London last September, got permission to act as the official agency for prisoners-of-war work.

Irish Shelve Differences In Building Up Defense

DUBLIN, June 6 (AP)—The Government of Eire decided today to strengthen its emergency defense powers by providing summary court martial for civilians. There will be no appeal in cases of capital sentence.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 6—In both North and South Ireland the danger of invasion by Germany has achieved something almost unheard of in their recent histories, namely shelving to an unpredented extent of internal political differences in the interest of building up their respective defenses.

The Prime Minister of Ulster, Viscount Craigavon, arrived back in Belfast today from conferences in London with political and military chiefs to supervise formation of Northern Ireland's Nonparty Defense Committee.

Meanwhile in Eire, for the first time in the 20 years existence of the Dail Eireann, that fiery assembly is observing a political truce and parties of Prime Minister Eamon de Valera and of Mr. William Cosgrave, and Labor, are united in the National Defense Council.

Independent Action taken

While there is no actual cooperation in defense measures between neutral Eire and either Britain or Ulster, measures taken by the six counties of Ulster and the 26 counties of Eire independently have aroused confidence here that in the case of Ulster the Germans would find one of the toughest spots to capture, and that Eire, far more vulnerable target though it is, would at all events prove no second Denmark.

In support of the latter contention J. M. Dillon, Deputy and leader of the Cosgrave Party, told the Dail yesterday: "Suggestions have been made that in face of invasion we should adopt the same expedient as Denmark. Such a suggestion is ignoble and disgraceful."

Staff Talks Urged

If Eire took such course, he added, counterinvasion would follow invasion and Eire would be the battleground just the same.

An urgent plea for immediate staff talks between Belfast and Dublin is made by Frank MacDermot, independent Member of the Eire Senate, in a Spectator article this week.

But judging from answers by British Government spokesmen to questions which continue to be asked in the Commons expressing anxiety over the effectiveness of Eire's defense measures, there seems to be no intention yet on Mr. de Valera's side of departing from the line of strictest neutrality, or any indication of the British taking an un-asked-for hand in Irish military matters.

Large German Staff

But if Mr. de Valera isn't yet ready for such a step neither was the King of the Belgians, is the comment here. And Mr. de Valera, who is recognized as both a good democrat and a good patriot, may perhaps be expected to profit by the lesson of Leopold, the commenator added.

The presence in Dublin of the German Minister and a staff of some 60 causes apprehension in both Ireland and Britain lest their representatives choose to see in Eire's defense measures the same violation of neutrality of which the Belgian and Dutch Governments were accused. Additionally there is the question of subversive activities such as German representatives invariably indulge in.

Defense Campaign Opened

Eire has now launched a national defense campaign under which its entire man power is to be at the Government's disposal; yachts and motorboats are to be converted into coastal patrol vessels; local security guards, police, and Regular Army are being organized to deal with parachutists and troop landings.

Nevertheless, Eire's defense, which becomes increasingly significant both in Ireland and Britain as the German onslaught draws nearer and newspapers feature various supposed plans of German invasion of the British Isles in which Eire holds the key position, is fraught with difficulties.

Before the war, Eire's army numbered some 15,000 with about 20,000 volunteer reserves. Since then, the defense budget has been almost doubled, but air and sea strength are still virtually negligible. For armaments Eire depends almost wholly on Britain which can now ill spare supplies.

View on Situation Changed

Although it is clearly recognized in Dublin that Eire's defense would ultimately depend on British forces, the de Valera Government, in view of the nation's status as an independent neutral, feels obliged to continue promising resistance to any invader.

But recent agitation by Eire for removal of British troops from Ulster has subsided, and British strength over the border is viewed in a very different light today.

Eire statesmen do not disguise the existence of dissident groups in their midst who would welcome a British defeat. While older Republicans have rallied strongly to Mr. de Valera's call to defend the country, dissident elements consist of small but active young Irish Republican Army extremists, German "fifth columnists," and people of the more backward areas are encouraged by what has been called "hedgegrow priests" at variance with the views of Eire's church leaders.

Ulster Ready for Action

Meanwhile the defense situation in Ulster is very different. Although Edmund Warnock, Ulster Parliamentary Secretary for Home Affairs, recently resigned office, alleging that his Government's defense measures were insufficient, the more general view is that with the strong British forces in Northern Ireland, together with volunteers and some 15,000 well-armed and notoriously stalwart regular and special police well accustomed to the use of armored cars, would present a decisive resistance to German invaders.

Lord Craigavon's latest visit to London and formation of the Nonparty Defense Committee are expected to result in a big speed-up and extension of plans to meet any possible invasion.

I. R. A. Rioting

COBH, Eire, June 6 (AP)—Shouting "Heil Hitler!" about 200 Irish Republican Army suspects detained in barracks rioted here today.

Some of the prisoners set their shirts afire and threw them out the windows amid the din.

Police reinforcements and soldiers were forced to charge crowds outside the prison who had been attracted by the rioters' shouts.

Headed for France

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—The American Field Service in France said today that nine volunteer ambulance drivers would leave New York Saturday on the liner Exeter for service with the French Army at the front.

They included: William B. Blood, Darien, Conn., a graduate of Westminster School; Don P. Johnston, Jr., Wake Forest, N. C., graduate of Wake Forest College and Princeton University; William A. Davidson, Worcester, Mass.; McKensie L. Ogle, Fairfield, Conn., graduate of Harvard.

Warners Give Ambulances

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The American Red Cross has announced receipt of $25,000 from Harry M. Warner, motion picture producer, for the purchase of 20 ambulances. Mr. and Mrs. Warner and their two daughters, Mrs. Doris Leroy and Mrs. Betty Sperling, requested that 10 of the ambulances be sent to England, 10 to France.

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Fascist Editor Assails U. S. Acts; Italy Chants War But Remains Out

ROME, June 6 (AP)—The authoritative Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, today threatened the United States with eventual European intervention in American affairs if the United States aided beleaguered Britain and France.

The warning, printed in Signor Gayda's newspaper, Il Giornale D'Italia, was understood to reflect the view of the Italian Government, which is paying close attention to the development of the American attitude toward the European war.

American intervention in the conflict, Signor Gayda wrote in his editorial, would be an "ostentatious, rash taking the sides in favor of a small part against a greater part of Europe."

Signor Gayda said American intervention "could not fail to provoke the necessary reaction today and tomorrow." It would, he added, "automatically give European powers the right of reprisals on American territory applicable today or at any other moment of American entry."

The editorial commented that it was "difficult to see" why European powers should not intervene on behalf of any American nation in conflict with the United States if the United States should set a precedent by intervention in a European war.

He said actually "American intervention in behalf of England and France began the very first day of the war. It rapidly expanded from week to week. It can increase still further without changing the picture of the European war."

Stefani, official Fascist news agency, reported that British authorities are terrorizing pro-Italian residents of the island of Malta on the pretext of combatting the "ghost of fifth column" dangers. Further arrests of pro-Italian Maltese nationals including employees of the Government were reported.

Stefani said this created "a deeply painful impression heightened by the propaganda of hatred against Italians that is conducted with the consent of Imperial authorities."

Lord Strickland, Minister of Justice of Malta, was described as spreading terror "with his newspapers and his hired henchmen."

Meanwhile, the Italian Navy Ministry announced courses for student officers would be speeded and entrance examinations given to 405 applicants.

Steamship service between Malta and parts of the Italian island of Sicily was curtailed.

Germany Studies Italy's Food Supply

By the Associated Press

Rome, June 6

The German Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Walther Darré, who has charge of the Reich's wartime food supply, came here today to confer with Italian authorities.

Dr. Darré intended to visit the principal agricultural region where harvest is expected to be over within three weeks.

It is rumored that Ettore Muti, Secretary of the Fascist Party, probably will command the corps of volunteer parachutists being formed along the lines of the German corps.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 6—Italy marked the opening of the new battle in the west merely by quickening its war preparations today.

It is an obvious but noteworthy fact that the Italian Army did not strike simultaneously with Germany.

There is no way of knowing what Italian plans are. But each hour of additional delay strengthens the belief that Italy would only enter the war when the end is definitely considered in sight.

Unless one accepts the theory that Italy will not actually enter at all, it may be concluded that the outcome of the war is not yet believed to have been decided, even in the strongly pro-German opinion of the Italians.

Coastal waters of Italy and the Empire were declared dangerous for navigation today. Ships cannot leave port without permission of naval authorities. Ships at sea must report positions at once. Though only 12,000 miles of coastal waters are mentioned, the Mediterranean at large is obviously closed to Italian shipping to the degree that the Navy wishes to use its authority.

A public announcement told the people they must prepare immediately, for the blackout sirens beginning today may only be used for warning purposes. Anyone whose private illumination is visible outside during a blackout becomes subject to a heavy fine. Buses remaining on the streets are for the most part equipped with blue bulbs and street corner curbings have been white-washed for traffic guidance.

Cruelty Story Accented

Meanwhile the press played up a dispatch from German-controlled Brussels claiming that seven Italians were shot "with bestial cruelty" by the French during the Flanders campaign. In French Morocco police are said to have been persecuting Italians. Details of grievances of this character are becoming more frequent and strident.

Merely to list these and other grim war preparations is to give an inaccurate impression of the outlook here. Delay and gaps in the program are in many respects as noteworthy as the preparations themselves.

"I have seen many countries prepare for war," said one veteran war correspondent, "but never anything quite like this." He was referring to the almost leisurely way in which many of the visible preparations are conducted. Trade schools for civilians to take the place of those called to the colors are barely getting under way. University pilots' training courses are announced for mid-June. An Italian military mission was sent recently to observe the new lightning war from behind the German lines. Almost daily reports are published of various projects to increase national self-sufficiency which are still in the development stage. Meanwhile no apparent measures are being taken to conserve food. Study of the flow of world food stocks by the International Institute of Agriculture would indicate that so far as imports are concerned, Italy is feeding its people from week to week rather than storing food in large quantities.

Few Long-Range Preparations

There are curious superficial facts which are worth recording though perhaps deceptive. Railroads have notified the people that vacation rates to summer resorts went into effect June 5 as a convenience for families with children freed by the early closing of schools June 1. Sleeping car service from Rome to Monaco has just been resumed.

It appears increasingly that Italy is not preparing for a protracted war. Moreover as rumors flick by and the Italian armies remain, it appears that Italy is taking few chances of being involved in a long war. Long discussions between the better informed sources here have failed to resolve questions which arise at this point. If Italy plans to enter only when the outcome is clear, why enter at all? Would a last-minute entry really be war, or only a relatively perfunctary affair? Would an Italian claim on Germany be any greater if Italy entered the war after Germany had already won it? Finally, even if Germany appeared to be winning on land in France, would Allied resistance in the Mediterranean necessarily be less formidable to attack?

These questions remain open.

Canadian Financing Plan Looks to Social Welfare

In times of peace, a report such as that of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations in Canada would have occupied a major place in public interest. But even in the midst of conflict, its far-reaching recommendations envisage the Canada "that is to come." The following is the second of three articles on the economic and social phases of the Commission's proposals.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — A new order, not only in Canadian public finance but in the social welfare of the entire dominion would result from the recent recommendations of the Royal Commission on Dominion Provincial Relations.

The essence of the scheme is that the Provinces give up their right to direct taxation in certain fields in return for the assumption by the Dominion of such responsibilities as the relief of employables and all Provincial debt.

The so-called "Plan One" recommends that existing subsidies be replaced, where required under the new setup by national adjustment grants designed to equalize social services across the country. The plan further provides for emergency grants to be used to alleviate distress caused by such catastrophes as crop failures.

The budget position of every Province in the Dominion would be immediately strengthened by the adoption of the plan, the commission claims. A surplus would be assured them, in some cases after a considerable expansion in social services.

Each Province Studied

The plan was applied in detail to the financial pattern of each Province and the Commissioners concluded that only Saskatchewan would immediately require emergency relief. In the cases of the other eight Provinces the readjustment of responsibility would enable them to balance their budgets and at the same time maintain social services on a higher national level.

The following table indicates in the first column of figures the costs which would be taken over by the Dominion and in the seond the revenue which would be surrendered:

Manitoba	$7,185,000	$7,184,000
Saskatchewan	15,959,000	1,173,000
Alberta	9,124,000	5,515,000
British Columbia	12,551,000	9,903,000
Ontario	37,199,000	31,873,000
Quebec	23,489,000	21,354,000
New Brunswick	3,786,000	2,471,000
Nova Scotia	4,375,000	3,379,000
P. E. I.	748,000	901,000

It will be seen that in the case of every Province but Prince Edward Island higher costs would be handed over than revenue surrendered. The Commission found that social services had been allowed to fall to lower levels in some Provinces than in others. In order to meet this situation the commission recommended that the following national adjustment grants be made.

The first column of figures indicates the annual adjustment grant proposed for each Province and the second column the estimated surplus which would result:

Manitoba	$2,100,000	$1,300,000
Saskatchewan	1,750,000	2,950,000
Saskatchewan	2,000,000	(emergency)
Alberta	nil	2,200,000
British Columbia	nil	900,000
Ontario	nil	4,700,000
Quebec	8,000,000	1,000,000
New Brunswick	1,500,000	2,250,000
Nova Scotia	800,000	800,000
P. E. I.	750 000	260,000

The above tables were based on 1936-39 figures.

Reverses in Saskatchewan

In reviewing the debt problems of each Province, the Commission concluded that in Saskatchewan during the last 10 years the Province suffered a decline in revenue greater than any civilized country had ever suffered in peace time. Net agricultural income averaging $200,000,000 in the late 1920's fell to an "actual negative amount" in 1931 and 1932.

Ontario, the strongest Province financially, would benefit as well as the weakest one by the application of the plan. On the basis of 1937 figures, Ontario's financial position would be improved by $5,326,000 and that of Ontario municipalities by $2,388,000.

Navy Bomber Squadron On Flight to Manila

HONOLULU, June 6 (AP)—Fifteen Navy patrol bombers en route to Manila reached Midway Island June 4 and hopped off yesterday for Wake Island, Navy circles announced.

The planes, comprising squadron VP-26, will relieve similar ships on patrol duty. From Wake, the squadron will continue to Guam and Manila.

Checkup of Aliens Planned in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—A nationwide checkup on the whereabouts and activities of all foreigners in Mexico will be instituted shortly by the Department of the Interior, it has been announced.

The Department, which has charge of all immigration matters, said the primary purpose of the inspection would be to learn whether there are any aliens in the country illegally.

At the same time it was reported unofficially that the Government, disturbed by increasing reports of Nazi-Communist "fifth column" activity, had decided to compel all foreigners traveling in Mexico to sign registers and state their business in each city or locality they visit.

When moving from place to place, they would be asked to notify the authorities.

Lords Addison and Snell Take New London Posts

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—Lord Addison was appointed Labor leader in the House of Lords today, replacing Lord Snell, who has been appointed Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Reported on Flanders to British King

Wide World

Lieut. Gen. A. F. Brooke Lieut. Gen. Sir Ronald Adam Lieut. Gen. W. G. Lindsell

These three ranking British officers were received by King George yesterday. The trio, who took an active part in the rearguard action protecting the withdrawal from the port of Dunkirk, and later in the withdrawal itself, gave an account of the Flanders-Artois campaign for the King.

U. S. Uses Parachute 'Peace Troops' To Fight Forest Fires in Far West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Not all parachute jumpers are soldiers of destruction; some are engaged by the United States in its modern method of combating forest fires in the heavily timbered sections of the West.

Bids were opened early in May by the Forest Service on latest parachutes equipped with radios and detachable riser assemblies, permitting jumpers landing in trees to lower themselves to the ground.

These parachutes are to be used in Region One of the Forest Service, which includes the forests of the Northern Rockies. Each must carry a four-pound radio in a special pocket so that the fire-fighter who is making the jump may be in constant communication with his plane or other jumpers within a radius of five miles. If the smoke-chaser is so unfortunate as to land in the crown of a tree he can lower himself as far as 40 feet to the ground.

The Forest Service plans to hold a parachute school in June to train men who may later have to be dropped to small fires in backwoods regions by airplanes.

The Missoula headquarters of Region One of the Forest Service has also recently received bids on 12-passenger and six-passenger airplanes. These are to be used for freighting and fire patrol. Only a few years ago aviation blinked its eyes when the Forest Service specified six-passenger ships. Pilots wondered where they would land them in the heavily timbered mountains of this region.

Nantucket Ambulance Driver Held in Nazi Prison Camp

BERLIN, June 6 (AP)—Two of nine American ambulance drivers reported captured by the Germans have been located by the United States Embassy here, and one is already bound for home.

The other, Lawrence A. Jump, of Nantucket, Mass., a Dartmouth College graduate and native of Oakland, Calif., is in a Nazi prison camp—without a passport.

The released man is Jan Glowacki of Jersey City, N. J., who was captured May 15 near Laon, on the Somme front, along with three other Americans, all trying to evacuate civilians ahead of the German advance.

Mr. Glowacki luckily had his American passport, so German Army officers turned him over to the police, who sent him to Frankfort. There, Consul General Emil Sauer obtained his release and gave him money from his own pocket to buy civilian clothes and a ticket for Zurich. Mr. Glowacki left for Zurich June 4. His friends in Paris telegraphed him money there.

Captured with Mr. Glowacki in the Laon sector were Albert Raymond, Chicago; Murray Shipley, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louis Wehrle, Berne or Fort Wayne, Ind. Their whereabout was still unknown.

Also unlocated are Donald Q. Coster, Montreal, who attended Princeton University; John Clement, Wayland, Mass., a Harvard graduate; George F. J. King, Providence, R. I., and Gregory H. Wait, Shelburne, Vt., a native of Glens Falls, N. Y., whose wife lives in Portland, Ore.

William A. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France, said in a telegram to the American Embassy here that Mr. Coster, Mr. Clement and Mr. King "were last seen entering Amiens in two ambulances with the intention of assisting in the evacuation of a hospital."

The Embassy is pressing a search for them in co-operation with Army authorities, but so many new prison camps are opening that it is difficult immediately to trace prisoners.

Mr. Jump was located by accident during the hunt for other Americans. Because he lacks a passport, he presents a problem.

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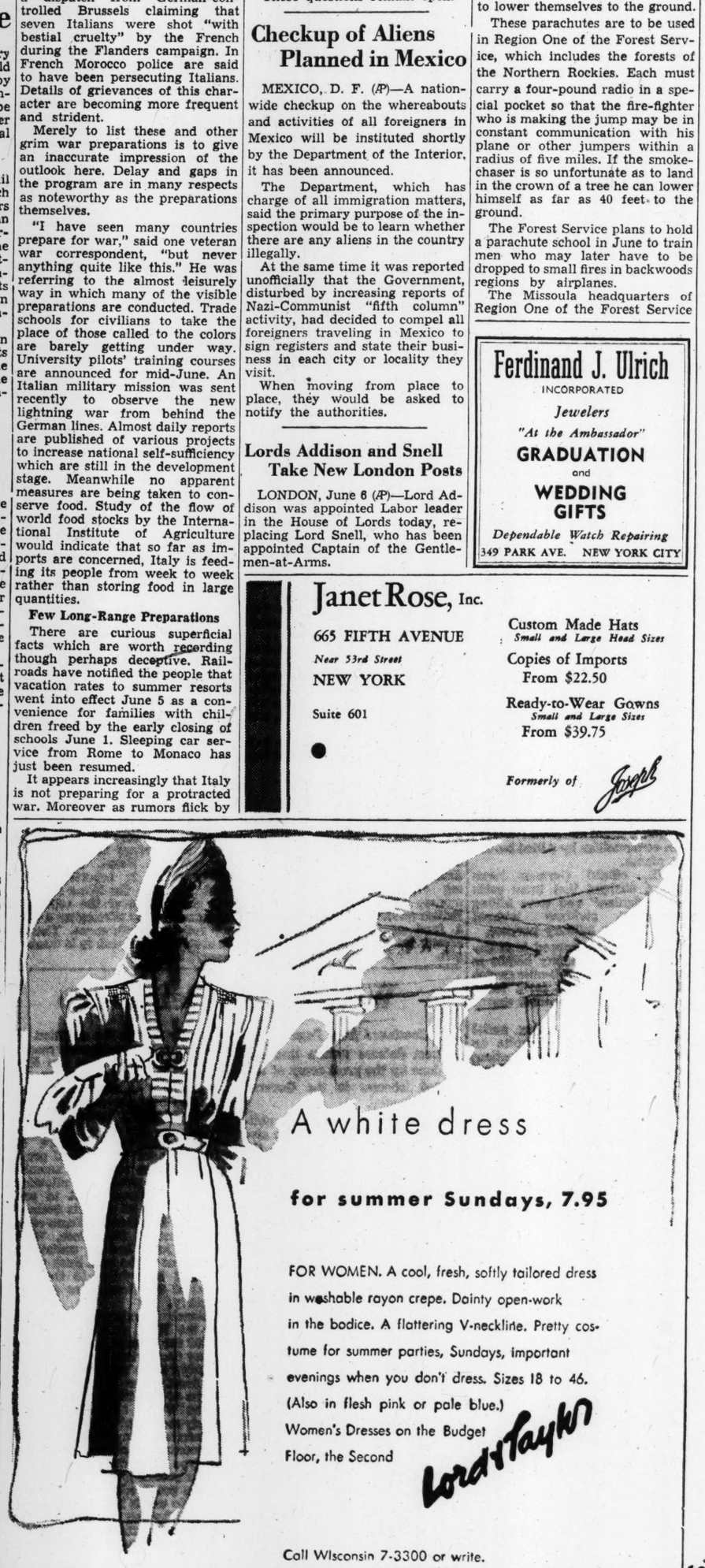

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Berlin Now Feels Secure Against Allied Air Attack

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 6—While at home Germany hangs out its flags for the eight-day victory celebration for completion of the Channel offensive, Adolph Hitler's business-like military machine is already under way with the next phase of the war.

Behind the front, the press has been justifying the bombing of Paris. Quoting unidentified American military experts as authority, it is contending that Paris is a fortified city, therefore subject to bombing. Allied charges that non-military objectives were bombed in the raids of June 3 are ignored. There is complete acceptance here of the doctrine that everything within a fortified or defended city becomes inherently a military objective.

The application of this doctrine is daily portrayed in newsreels here, showing the destruction that has come upon every city daring to defend itself against the German advance.

The Berlin public now has been fully appraised through films of the partial destruction of Rotterdam. It has also repeatedly seen what German "dive bombers" have been able to do, not only on towns and villages, but also on heavily fortified military positions.

Whatever the reaction of the outside world may be, these scenes give to the Germans a sense of enormous power, assuring a speedy conclusion to the war.

There is little cheering and excitement in public places, but one senses this increasing confidence of the Germans in their military power, which belies foreign stories of internal disaffection and disposes of the delusion of weakness in the German military effort.

Confidence and a comfortable security are increasing rapidly among civilians with the advance of their troops and the wide extension of the range of their bombers.

Before the great offensive, one encountered some civilians who feared that the Allies might retaliate effectively should Field Marshall Hermann Göring's fliers bomb Paris and London.

This apprehension apparently is diminishing, despite the retaliatory attacks of the Allied air forces, as German fliers, through the press assure the public they are continuing to encounter only negligible opposition to their new mass raids.

All accounts published from the front are building up pictures for the civilians of an Allied air force already rendered helpless before the endless swarms of German planes. While German claims of the numbers of Allied planes shot down in actual aerial combat are relatively small, it is pointed out that the Germans are continuously bombing Allied planes on the ground, including the hangars.

Neutral military observers are inclined to believe that the Germans have actually destroyed many more Allied planes on the ground than in the air.

Before such impressive evidence of German air superiority as continues to arrive from neutral as well as from German sources, the difficulty of the German conceiving himself as the possible victim of the same treatment as his own airmen are handing out to other nations, is changing into mental exclusion of any such possibility. All this is having a profound psychological effect.

German Censorship Tightened by Army

By the Associated Press

Berlin, June 6

Germany has clamped the lid of censorship tighter on mail, telephone, and telegraph service between the Reich and neutral nations.

The Army High Command became the final authority on censorship and communication—including the transmission of news to nonbelligerent countries.

Under order of Col.-Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the High Command, no news about the military, economic, or political situation can be sent "which would endanger the welfare of the Reich or the states with whom she is allied or on friendly terms."

Telephone and telegraph service from nonbelligerent countries and telegram service to nonenemy countries is permitted only to licensed firms or individuals.

Machinist Gives Training Course

MARTINSVILLE, N. J., June 6 (AP)—William P. Smith believes everyone should "do his bit" and, in what he terms a "patriotic gesture," has started a school to train machinists and mechanics for the national defense program.

A machinist by trade, Mr. Smith gives a "course" in the use of tools and machine operation two nights a week in his shop in this Somerset County hamlet. The class includes 36 boys and men between the ages of 16 and 35. Tuition is free.

The only requirement for entrance is that applicants be "patriotic American citizens," Mr. Smith says.

Allies to Get Surplus U. S. War Supplies

Continued from Page 1

000,000 World War Enfield and Springfield rifles and about 5,000 field guns of 76 mm. caliber with ample supplies of ammunition, neither of which are standard with the Army any more.

The full stock would not be disposed of, but it is understood that sale of half of the field guns and something more than a third of the rifles is imminent, since this equipment is urgently required by the Allies to make up for losses in the Battle of Flanders, and the proceeds will help finance desired replacements to the Army here.

Destroyers for Sale?

Discussions are also going forward looking toward the possible disposal to Britain of several destroyers for which new ships are already being built in American yards. If this plan materializes, these would likewise be turned in to private shipbuilders as credit on new contracts.

Every day in Washington brings forth new evidences that the most effective defense of American security is to give the most effective assistance possible to the Allies.

It is suggestive of changing opinion, now gravely concerned by the threat of Nazi aggression in the Western Hemisphere, that Ernest K. Lindley, one of the most thoughtful pro-New Deal columnists with isolationist instincts, is now advocating that the United States help the Allies defeat the Hitler onrush since there very well may not be time for America to perfect its own defenses.

A Matter of Security

"Whether we should promptly give further aid to the Allies," he says, "has ceased to be a matter of sympathy, saving the world for democracy, restraining aggression everywhere or any other fine emotion or grand ideal.

"It is rapidly ceasing to be a matter of foreign policy in the usual sense. It is just as rapidly becoming a matter of military judgment as the best way to use the weapons which we have for the defense of our national security.

"We need 18 months to arm ourselves to assure our national security. . . . It is doubtful whether we shall be granted so long a time."

Why is U. S. Arming?

Mark Sullivan, dean of Washington commentators and widely syndicated writer, asks the country today why it is arming.

"We arm," answering he says, "to prevent consequences which would follow German victory over the Allies."

He then asks this question: "If we arm to prevent the consequences of a thing, would we not better arm to prevent the thing itself happening?"

Mr. Sullivan puts his answer in these words:

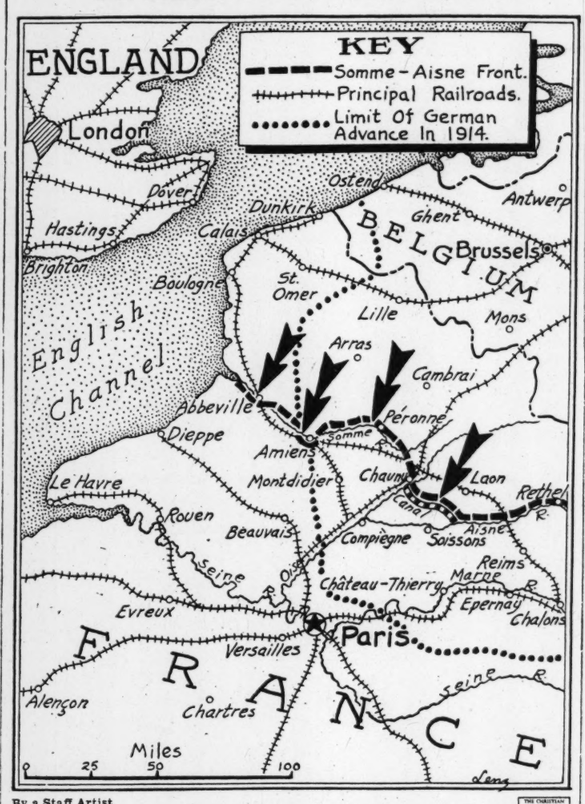
"Can we not prevent the thing more quickly and more safely and more cheaply than we can thereafter prevent the consequences of the thing?

"To prevent the thing (assuming it is not too late to do that) would take one brief, gigantic exertion of effort. But to prevent the consequences of the thing, after it has happened, would take years of constant defense, generations of defense. To prevent the consequences of the thing, after it has happened, would compel us to maintain, for indefinite years to come, an immense army, an immense navy, an immense air force, constant universal conscription.

"This bring us to the decision we must make, which we have practically made.

"The best way for America to arm itself is to arm the Allies. For an airplane built to defend America there is one best place. An American airplane delivered to the Allies, used in Europe to prevent German victory, is of infinitely greater service to us than the same airplane kept in America. And the same as to ships and armament and every sort of war supply."

Germans' Drive Into France



By a Staff Artist

Areas Under Attack

Black arrows show points at which the main force of the German attacks have been directed along the Somme-Aisne front guarding Paris.

Weygand Line Slows Germans; Newest Pincer Thrust Is Vague

Continued from Page 1

gand line were said authoritatively to have been at Amiens and along the Ailette River, which roughly parallels the Ailette Canal, linking the Oise and Aisne Rivers about 65 miles northeast of Paris.

Plan For Quick Victory

It was a forked attack, designed for a quick victory and employing all the speed and power Germany could muster.

Adolf Hitler, directing operations from headquarters on the front, sent his right wing southwest in a sweeping thrust toward Le Havre and the mouth of the Seine River, approximately 100 miles northwest of Paris.

The second attack appeared to be concentrated in the direction of Paris itself, centering in the region of the Ailette Canal between the Oise and Aisne Rivers, about 65 miles northeast of the capital.

In addition to these two main drives, there was action reported along the entire 200-mile front extending eastward from the English Channel to the region of Montmédy and Longwy, at the western extremity of the main Maginot Line.

It was estimated the Germans were engaging about 1,000,000 Frenchmen in the entire assault.

In the drive toward Le Havre Germany hoped to drive a final wedge between Great Britain and France.

The German Army reported that it crossed the Somme between the river's mouth and Ham, ancient fortress town about 70 miles up the river, and that it had crossed the Ailette Canal, scoring all of these gains June 5, the rst day of the new big attack on France.

Pincer Plan Outlined

If the advance along the coast were successful, the German Army might be in a position to carry out another effective pincer movement as it did in Flanders. With a segment down to the west of Paris, another such wedge might be driven east for encirclement of the French capital, the Germans say.

Meanwhile increasing irritation was expressed over persistent night raids on western and southern German communities by Allied bombing planes.

DNB, official German news agency, charged that these raids were "planless" and were killing defenseless civilians without achieving any military purpose.

The Germans dropped high explosives and incendiary bombs in their sweep over a 270-mile stretch of English coastline early today and last night in apparent search for British airdromes.

British airmen, trading aerial blows, made aerial assaults on crowded German communications lines leading to the Somme River battlefield in new efforts to help their French allies halt the German drive on Paris.

New British Tank

By the Associated Press

A new 14-ton tank with armored power-controlled gun turret is under production by the British, it was disclosed today.

In demonstrations the tank, a four-man cruiser type, has been able to travel 30 miles an hour on the flat and 15 to 20 miles an hour over rough country.

The tank was said to be highly maneuverable with swift acceleration. The turret, with gun and wireless, weighs two and a quarter tons, and can be swung completely around in five seconds.

Meanwhile many British garages are to become armament factories in the new push for more munitions.

Machine tools normally used in the repair of private automobiles are to be employed to make shells and aircraft parts.

In France all new trucks available have been commandeered for the Army and purchase licenses for private enterprises were suspended.

Protect Capitals

PARIS, June 6 (AP)—The War Ministry today explained that stringent new traffic regulations put into effect in the capital and surrounding area were "normal" precautions to guard against parachutists and landings by enemy transport planes. The Ministry advised the population not to be alarmed.

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—"All practical measures" have been taken to protect the 546-year-old roof of Westminster Hall from air attack damage, the House of Commons was assured.

The hall, which adjoins the House of Commons, was originally finished in 1099.

Its famed wooden roof, erected by King Richard II in 1394, has looked down on many celebrated trials, including those of its builder, King Richard II himself, Charles I, Sir Thomas More, and Warren Hastings.

For hundreds of years, the hall served as the seat of the chief law court of England.

British Princesses Join In Fund for Soldiers

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, daughters of King George VI, giving pennies from their pocket money, today headed the list of British school children who raised a fund of $72,000 for Britain's armed forces as an Empire Day gift.

Defense Cost To Extend U. S. Tax Structure

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—The Senate sent to the White House today a $1,492,542,750 naval appropriations bill making emergency funds available immediately to speed up the production of ships, aircraft, munitions and armament and the construction of new air bases.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—It has taken a preparedness crisis and national emergency to get Congressional approval for a broader income tax base which may initiate some 2,000,000 new taxpayers into the mysteries of neatly printed annual Treasury Department forms.

The long-anticipated proposal was approved yesterday by a House Subcommittee in charge of the ever swelling revenue-defense bill. Not only would a great many more people be brought under income tax than heretofore and consequently made more tax-conscious but in addition people already paying the tax will find themselves paying considerably more, under the present proposal.

Married persons, who have heretofore been exempt if income was below $2,500, will now have to pay if combined income is $2,000 or above; while for unmarried persons the exemption will be cut from $1,000 to $800.

It is estimated that $75,000,000 additional revenue will be secured by these changes, of which $14,000,000 would come from the new taxpayers.

The preparedness drive has now reached the point where almost every legislative act, from taxes to merchant marine control, from counter espionage activity to industrial mobilization, is part of it, let alone direct appropriations for guns and ships. Some of the highlights of the day's developments follow:

1. Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, in testimony before a Senate group, urged authorized expansion of the regular Army to 335,000, plus possible additional Air Corps troops. The Marshall plea was made before Congress had finally agreed to the Army's previously proposed increase to 280,000. Present Army is 242,000. The House acted today to support the plea.

2. President Roosevelt last night ordered new restrictions on entry of aliens and asked Congress for $6,558,800 additional for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Immigration Service.

3. Without debate, the House passed a bill providing for prompt deportation of aliens engaged in espionage or sabotage, or those who have been convicted of a felony.

4. The Senate planned to act on a House-approved bill giving the Army authority in construction of airplanes and munitions, and authorizing the President to embargo shipments of materials necessary for home defense.

5. An opinion by the Attorney General, Robert H. Jackson, opened the way to sell Great Britain and France large stocks of surplus war equipment left from World War.

6. The Defense Commission held its second conference with President Roosevelt today. The $5,000,000,000 program now chiefly waits decision of Army and Navy officers as to details of defense requirements.

7. Twenty-one Senate Republicans today adopted a resolution declaring that Congress should remain in session throughout the European emergency. Informed of the action Majority Leader Barkley declared he still thought Congress should adjourn when it finished its business as the President would summon it back if need arose.

8. The White House today denied reports from Rome that President Roosevelt has offered Pope Pius refuge in this country. White House Secretary Early called in reporters and told them that the Rome rumor "is going all over the country and probably is stirring up a lot of religious differences. There is absolutely no truth in it whatever," he said.

Cabinet Shake-Up in France Gives Reynaud Wider Power

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 6—With France facing what may well prove its supreme crisis in the war as the new German offensive gains scope and intensity, Premier Paul Reynaud acted quickly last night to himself assume still more authority and responsibility.

Taking over the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in addition to his present posts of Premier and Minister of National Defense, M. Reynaud simultaneously reorganized his Cabinet thoroughly and dropped such well-known figures as Former Premier Edouard Daladier and Albert Sarraut, Minister of Education. Anatole de Monzie, Minister of Public Works, and Lucien Lamoureux, Minister of Finance, have also disappeared from the scene.

Paul Baudouin, who is close personal friend and associate of M. Reynaud and an expert in economics and finance, becomes Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs—virtually taking charge of the Foreign Ministry. He has been Secretary of the Administration Staff of the Economic Warfare Committee, and President of the Bank of Indo China.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle will assisit M. Reynaud in a similar undersecretaryship in the Ministry of National Defense. General de Gaulle was promoted from a Colonel in the May 25 army "clean-up."

Significance of Changes

The first significance of these Cabinet changes, which were announced late last night, according to the opinion of the best informed observers, is to strengthen M. Reynaud's personal leadership in the conduct of national affairs.

There were doubtless individual reasons for the various changes. M. Daladier in view of his previous long tenure in the post of National Defense cannot escape some responsibility for the disastrous weaknesses and mistakes which enabled the Germans to break through on the Meuse.

M. Sarraut and M. Lamoureux represent the type of old-line politician which is not considered suitable for stern wartime demands. The name of M. de Monzie is always associated with the idea of orientation of foreign policy toward Italy which has lost much basis in view of the increasing symptoms of Italian imminent hostility.

Delbos Returns to Cabinet

In the sudden Cabinet shifts Jean Provost, newspaper publisher, becomes Minister of Information. He succeeded Louis O. Frossard.

Yvon Delbos, Foreign Minister in the Popular Front Cabinet of Socialist Premier Léon Blum, was made Minister of Education—a post he held in the Daladier Government.

Georges Pernot as Minister of the French Family, with especial control of the former Ministry of Public Health, succeeds Marcel Béraud. The new post was set up to handle refugee problems.

Marcel Bouthillier, Premier Reynaud's right-hand man while he was Finance Minister under M. Daladier, supplants Lucien Lamoureux as Finance Minister. M. Bouthillier learned the duties of his new office under M. Reynaud. He was the latter's principal aid when M. Reynaud was Finance Minister.

Rollin Retains Portfolio

Albert Chichery, President of the Powerful Radical Socialist Party and Deputy from the Indre Department, was named Commerce Minister, succeeding Léon Barety. M. Barety, a Deputy belonging to the Left Republican Alliance, was dropped.

Louis Rollin remains as Colonial Minister.

The new Cabinet was announced two hours after a 50-minute session with President Lebrun at Elysée Palace.

The shake-up was the second since M. Reynaud assumed the Premiership March 21, succeeding M. Daladier, whose Government fell as a result of Allied reverses in Norway.

On May 18 M. Reynaud took over the War Ministry post from M. Daladier, shifting him to the Foreign Ministry, following the German break-through on the Meuse and resultant isolation of the Allied Flanders army.

Changes at that time also brought two World War heroes back into top positions. Gen. Maxime Weygand succeeded Gen. Maurice Gamelin as allied generalissimo, and Marshal Henry Phillippe Pétain, hero of Verdun, became Vice-Premier.

British Dispatch Ambassador To Negotiate With Russia

ATHENS, June 6 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain's new Ambassador-designate to Moscow, left by plane today for the Russian Capital, intending to make stops at Sofia and Bucharest.

Sir Stafford reached Athens last week en route to Moscow as a special trade envoy, but remained here when the Russian Government declined to receive him as such, insisting on negotiating only with a fully accredited Ambassador.

His appointment to that post was announced in London last night, when the Foreign Office said King George VI had approved.

Britain's Aims

LONDON, June 6—Britain was said today to be urgently pursuing, with "seemingly good prospects," its campaign for better relations with Russia with this twofold purpose in mind:

1. To check one leak in the blockade of Germany.

2. To strengthen the Allied position in the Balkans and Near East.

The friendship of Russia with Turkey, Britain's ally, is regarded as a means of strengthening at least diplomatic co-operation between the Allies and Russia in Southeastern Europe.

How far the Russian acceptance of new Ambassadors from Britain and France indicates a change of policy is problematical.

The Russians, however, are realists, and British opinion is that Adolf Hitler's expanding influence is arousing a certain amount of concern in the Kremlin.

Russia is not likely to forget, one British source said, the covetous eye the Germans long have cast toward the Ukraine.

Some sources observed that the "personal" difficulties in making friends with Russia, which existed when Mr. Neville Chamberlain was Prime Minister, do not exist now. It is recalled that Prime Minister Winston Churchill wrote before the war that whatever Britain felt about the Russians as a military power, they could not discount the fact that friendship with the Soviet state would be a decided advantage.

Sir Stafford Cripps, the new British Ambassador, has long been associated with Left Wing circles in London and his personal sympathies for many aspects of the Soviet policy are well known in Moscow.

The new French Ambassador, Eirik Labonne, is considered "friendlier" to Russia than the previous Ambassador from the Quay d'Orsay.

WPA to Aid Defenses

Continued from Page 1

indirect defense nature that can be done by the great army of unskilled laborers in the Government's employ.

Colonel Harrington today notified all local administrators to give priority to 73 projects which the Army and Navy consider "of first importance" to national defense.

Types of WPA work ordered expanded "in every possible way" include airports, military airfields, construction of military housing armories and other facilities for enlarged military garrisons, camps, and cantonment construction, and improvements in navy yards.

Demands are heard in some quarters here for complete abolition of the WPA, employment of all possible workers on national defense and return of the remainder to less-costly direct relief.

A New York Times editorial today makes the flat statement that "WPA in its present form needs to be completely abandoned." It advises taking the persons who are released from made-work projects and arranging "in collaboration with private industry to find jobs for them in defense work, or to train them for such jobs, or to place them in jobs vacated by others for defense work."

WPA officials here are loathe to see any transformation that might eventually lead to the abolition of WPA, as a permanent agency ready to take up the slack in the Nation's unemployment. Further diversions of WPA funds to defense work may be expected as local authorities develop further project plans.

To encourage expenditure of WPA funds for this type of projects the House added an amendment to the relief bill allowing the Federal Government to pay the entire cost of projects deemed necessary to national defense or to meet disasters. Heretofore, WPA sponsors have had to contribute 25 per cent of the cost. Such projects will be subject to the approval of the Secretaries of War and Navy.

Colonel Harrington estimated that the WPA will spend $250,000,000 for defense projects in the coming fiscal year, compared with $125,000,000 in the 12 months of the fiscal year 1939 and nine months of this fiscal year.

"The WPA," he declared, "has already mobilized a force of 1,180,000 men and women in all parts of the country. They can do almost any type of work. I consider the WPA a second line in the national defense preparedness drive, and I intend to use it in that way, with the qualification that we not lose sight of our primary purpose—providing employment for the unemployed."

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Britain Expects New Burdens As Cost of Total War Mounts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—With Britain's entire economy controlled through the wartime emergency powers recently given to the Cabinet, the Nation looks forward to greatly increased financial burdens as the cost of war.

Already paying 37 per cent of the entire national income as war expenditure, the country has heard extensive discussion on the question of war financing—discussion which indicates that the national contribution must be significantly increased.

The actual British Government outlay provided for in the budget this year is £2,667,000,000, of which somewhat less than half is to be raised by taxation, and the balance by borrowing. This compares with £3,000,000,000, the estimated annual rate of actual German expenditure on war purposes of late, as given in the financial journal, Economist, of March 16, which puts the total at £250,000,000 monthly. When France's war outlay is taken into account the combined expenditure of the Allies, at present, is seen to be somewhat more than that of Germany, but this does not mean that actual parity has been reached.

The reason is that Germany began spending on a war scale long before the Allies did the same. In the past five years Germany claims to have laid out £6,000,000,000 on war preparation. This is regarded as perhaps an exaggerated figure. Nevertheless, the London Financial News puts the probable total of German defense and armament expenditure in the years 1933 to 1938 at not much less than from £4,500,000,000 to £5,000,000,000. This compares with some £2,800,000,000 devoted to similar purposes by Britain and France in the same period.

Allies Not Near Peak

While Germany may be approaching its peak possibility of production, the Allies are still far from theirs. But here the money element also comes in. This is because the Allies have not up to the present seen their way to emulating Germany's methods of staving off bankruptcy by lowering workers' standards of living and by forcibly compelling them to accept loan notes in place of cash for all except the barest margin of already highly exiguous wages.

The cost of modern war has increased so stupendously since 1914-18 that the resultant financial situation for the Allies is no easy one despite their undoubted superiority over Germany in the matter of their ultimate resources.

Their taxpayers are being impoverished. Their production of goods that enter into the cost of living has had to give place to that of armaments. Food, clothes and other necessaries tend to become scarce and therefore to rise in price. Enhanced wages are being demanded and have already been conceded in a number of cases—including that of railways—in order to maintain living standards. Yet to raise wages is further to increase competition for a diminished supply of goods thereby incurring the danger of inflation.

Compulsion Withheld

Now that the Government has emergency powers, enabling it to move as swiftly and decisively as the dictatorships themselves, there is no question of delay in adopting whatever methods are necessary. Yet the effort is continuing to persuade the workers to do voluntarily that which in Germany is compulsory in the matter of decreasing their immediate expenditure and lending the resultant savings to the State.

This has two aims. One is to help finance the war. The other is to postpone expenditure upon consumption goods, thereby preventing the otherwise inevitable skyrocketing of prices. At the same time, in order to reduce necessity for raising wages, the Government is taking two sets of measures. One is to try to keep down the cost of living by subsidizing and at the same time regulating the supply of necessaries. The other endeavors to divert production effort from non-essential to necessary articles. This is to be done by means of a "purchaser" tax designed to be paid by the wholesaler as a percentage of the price of every non-essential article which he sells to the retailer. It is objected to by Labor on the ground of hardship to those below a reasonable standard of living. It is also admittedly so complicated that its coming into force has had to be delayed for negotiations with the trades likely to be affected.

Other Financial Problems

Mr. John Maynard Keynes, the economist, has meanwhile pointed out that Britain will have to spend £500,000,000 more than the present estimate before its war effort in relation to its resources will approach that of either Germany or France.

Another question, though a less urgent one, is that of how long Britain will be able to finance its necessary war purchases in the United States.

Here there seems room for optimism as competent authority has suggested that £250,000,000 might be found annually from abroad by selling gold and foreign investments, the capital value of British securities which might be negotiable in America being put at no less than £1,172,000,000.

Nevertheless the situation is such that a good many M. P.'s expect a new and yet bigger budget at an early date.

Lehman Finds Nazi Peril In U. S. Isolation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILLBROOK, N. Y., June 6—Herbert H. Lehman, New York's four-term Governor, today had joined American spokesmen who believe that this nation can place no reliance on isolation or international good faith so long as there is Nazi rule in the world. Addressing the graduating class of Bennett Junior College, of which his daughter, Hilda Jane, is a member, the Governor yesterday characterized the European conflict as a "civil war" struggle between "democracy and liberty on the one hand and dictatorship and paganism on the other."

The record of the recent past, he declared, was a warning that "effective isolation" was no longer possible, since a Nazi victory would mean life under "continual threat to America and its liberties."

Oceans Not Enough

"Unfortunately, there are many people, and among them a great many people, who still complacently depend on the protection of the great oceans that wash our shores," the Governor said. "These people are deluding themselves and their neighbors and are helping to create an attitude which may result in a threat to the democracy they love and cherish. . . . What is happening in other parts of the world must inevitably affect not only us personally, but the future course of democracy itself.

"If the Nazis should be victorious . . . we may be certain that we would always live under continual threat to our country and to our liberties. Even if armed attack did not come immediately—as it well might come—this country, with its free labor and free industries, could not possibly maintain its standard of living and security against the competition of the slave labor of the Nazi-controlled world."

Complete Unity Needed

Calling on youth to weigh the benefits under democratic rule against existence under "the arbitrary edicts of totalitarian government," Governor Lehman held that money alone could not secure national defense, but only "a truly united nation determined to use every ounce of its strength in defense of democracy."

"Our unity must be so complete that it will permit no division among our people by race, creed or national origin," he stressed. "There must be no partisanship nor political interest; no subversive acts or dictrines or Nazi or Communist inspiration. This is no time for selfish interests or petty quarreling. To insure a united country, each of us must have in mind one and the same goal—to prove to the world that we in America love our democracy and are willing to sacrifice for it."

Oil Company Drills in Bay To Fill Fresh Water Need

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—A water well was drilled five miles out in Galveston bay by the Humble Oil & Refining Company.

The company wanted the water for steam boilers at an oil test in the bay. It's easier to drill a well for fresh water than to extract salt from bay water.

A Century in Cameras

The Rev. Howard C. Cobbs

Stands between the old camera that Dr. John William Draper used at Hampden-Sydney College in 1839 and a modern camera. In front of Dr. Draper's camera is a telescope from which the experimenter took part of the optical system for use in his camera.

Smithsonian Gets Camera, Said to Be First Made in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPDEN-SYDNEY, Va. — What is said to be the world's first fast-action camera and the first camera ever made in America is scheduled to leave its 100-year-old home at Hampden-Sydney College, where it was made by Dr. John William Draper, and join the exhibits of epoch-making inventions in the Smithsonian Institution of Washington.

Experts have accepted proof of its genuineness, established after eight years of research by the Rev. Howard C. Cobbs, alumnus of the school. Dr. Draper was a professor there from 1836 to 1839.

Official presentation of the camera will not be made until the June commencement of Hampden-Sydney, but its acceptance by the national museum marks achievement of a goal set by the Rev. Mr. Cobbs in 1932, when he began his search to prove this was the original camera used by Dr. Draper in developing portrait photography.

Self-Imposed Task

Although it was believed that the first permanent portrait of a living person was made by Dr. Draper of his sister, Miss Dorothy Draper, after he had left the Virginia college and accepted a professorship at New York University, yet Hampden-Sydney College has been disclosed by the Rev. Mr. Cobbs to be the site of Dr. Draper's basic experiments in photography.

An assignment to photograph the old camera at Hampden-Sydney for the Eastman Kodak Company, drew the Rev. Mr. Cobbs' attention to the existence of the instrument. He then began a self-imposed task to seek information re-establishing Hampden-Sydney as the birthplace of photography.

He found that Niepce and Daguerre, both Frenchmen, and the Englishmen, Fox and Talbot, had preceded Dr. Draper in making impressions of objects. However, the processes used by these men had required one to two hours of exposure, which made it impossible to record the image of a person because of the human inability to remain in one position that long.

Dr. Draper had sought to shorten the period of exposure.

Records revealed that Dr. Draper had been a professor of Chemistry and natural philosophy from 1836 to 1839 in the Virginia school. He had sought to build a laboratory at the college and had spent his spare moments studying the effects of light upon sensitized plates.

In a chemistry textbook written shortly after Dr. Draper left Hampden-Sydney College, he said: "The art of taking portraits from life, which has now become a branch of industry, was invented by me soon after the daguerrotype was known in America; at that time, this, which is by far the most valuable application of the chemical agencies of light, was looked upon in Europe as entirely beyond the powers of this process."

Explains Findings

"It was thus as you will find," he wrote in explaining that he used sensitive paper in photographic experiments for years, "by looking into the Journal of the Franklin Institute for 1837, that I had examined the impressions of the solar spectrum, proved the interference of the chemical ray, investigated the action of moonlight and of flames, either common or colored, red or green and also the effects of yellow and blue solution, and other absorbing media."

As the Rev. Mr. Cobbs had hoped, the difference in size of the camera at Hampden-Sydney and the one used at New York University indicates that the former was used prior to the latter. The Hampden-Sydney camera is longer in structure and focus. Dr. Draper wrote, "It was during my repetitions of Mr. Talbot's experiments that I recognized the practical value of the experiments I had made in 1835 and published in 1837 respecting the chemical focus of a nonachromatic lens, and saw that the camera must be shortened in order to obtain a sharp picture."

Dr. Draper stated in his letter that his work with portrait photography dated back to the summer before Daguerre's process was published. That was in August, 1839.

Great Migration of Refugees Pushed South by Blitzkrieg

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY, by Telephone to Berlin, June 6 (AP)—This war has set in motion one of the largest migrations in history.

Endless streams of refugees were encountered again and again in Northern France and Belgium during a recent visit made by newspapermen to areas now occupied by German armies in Flanders and Artois.

Hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children and infants are forced to keep on the move, constantly retreating from Belgium or Northern France, further and further south.

Near St. Pol, in Northern France, there is a little village through which the retreating French and advancing Germans swept without doing heavy local damage.

The French evidently did not make a stand there and the Germans had no interest in stopping. Yet the entire population of the village had fled.

Houses Chalked

En route to St. Pol were found chalked on houses remarks like: "Grocer Monsieur Chablis fled with his family to master's house St. Pol" or "Monsieur and Madame Yvels and their children have gone to Rue de Marseille 21, St. Pol."

But when we reached St. Pol it had been shelled and the civilian population removed.

In the headlong flight children became separated from parents, husbands from wives, brothers from sisters. Days of traveling along main roads leading from Cambrai to Arras disclosed the plight of the moving refugees.

Marching in one direction, and having the right-of-way, were German troops with complete equipment, including heavy artillery, soup kitchens, supply trucks, reserves of horses, ambulances, soldiers on foot, on bicycle, on motorcycle, and in armored cars.

Plodding through the dust columns in opposite directions were hundreds of thousands of refugees many of whom were turning back in the hope of finding their homes. They always had to move far enough to one side to allow the German troops to pass.

Hours of Waiting

Moreover, when they reached some narrow emergency bridge, they had to wait until many miles of the German troop columns had passed. That sometimes meant hours, during which time the refugees could move neither backward nor forward.

In the villages through which refugees made this pilgrimage, especially in Northern France, little help could be given them.

The citizens there were themselves dependent on Germany's army food kitchens. Bread was given out at 10 o'clock each morning at local magistrates' offices. On more than one occasion women were seen standing in line beginning at 6 a. m. because they said that by 10 o'clock the queue was too long.

There were a few individual flights of refugees: one family fled as fast as possible by taking the family automobile along, packing it with household goods.

But nowhere in Northern France is gasoline now available except to the army. So the father and two sons unloaded the car and hitched themselves like horses ahead of the auto; the mother and two daughters pushed behind.

Interspersed among the thousands of pedestrians were horse-drawn vehicles—especially hay wagons. In these, whole families sat on top of their household goods.

Often all members of a family had gas masks slung over their backs, although there has been no evidence hitherto of the use of poison gas as far as any correspondent is aware.

Shanghai Feels Dire Effects of Inflation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The latest disastrous drops of the Chinese dollar in Shanghai exchange rates have been attended by unprecedented confusion at local stores selling daily imported necessities.

From the downtown districts, telephone calls to American and other housewives caused some to attempt to make large-scale purchases in anticipation of more of the quick mark-ups in price which have become routine during the period of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

The shops, on their part, were just as well informed but less able to tell what they should do. Some went so far as to suspend sales altogether, fearing that if they let the goods go at current prices they were likely to find themselves with insufficient income to replenish their shelves at the new rates of exchange. A few went on with business as usual and by evening found themselves completely out of stock. The majority pursued a compromise course of limiting purchases.

Good Will Presumed

For example, women who wanted six pounds of sugar were given only three. Those who asked for a dozen articles got a half-dozen. While this was admittedly an unsatisfactory and temporary way to deal with the situation, it conserved good will better than a flat refusal—and there was always the chance that the break would prove only a speculative flurry with early return to the former exchange level.

In general, there was a mark-up on this occasion of from 10 to 30 per cent at all commodity shops before the end of the day. Even the most willing of the stores found themselves physically unable to handle the frenzied throngs of would-be customers, who in many cases found the clerks all occupied out of sight in doing up and sending out orders which had come in by telephone.

Articles which responded first to the slump included flour, sugar, tea, coffee, gasoline, canned goods, butter, soap and toilet articles. In general the foregoing applies in some measure to each of the recent exchange slumps, and there is reason to expect more of the same. Rentals and hotel and boarding-house rates responded almost as quickly, even though these were not so directly subject to pressure as was the case with regard to articles brought in from outside Shanghai and which must be paid for basically on the "cost" of the United States dollar, the pound sterling or some similar currency.

It has been significant that the "black market" rate (as opposed to the official rate) of the Japanese yen has generally followed that of the Chinese dollar, with the result that much of the time yen could be purchased in Shanghai at only a quarter the cost in Japan—a situation which has caused increasingly rigid barriers to be erected by Japanese officials to prevent any large-scale influx of the "cheap yen" into Japan.

Dollar's Good Showing

Soon after outbreak of the China hostilities Dr. H. H. Kung, China's Finance Minister, answered a question from this correspondent about the future of the Chinese dollar by saying, "History shows that it is impossible to prevent some decline in the value of the currency of any country that is at war." Financial experts in general feel that the Chinese dollar has given a good account of itself considering the various extraordinary strains put upon it, plus the fact that the Chinese Government has no way of exercising control over exchange at such vital points as the foreign areas of Shanghai.

One of the most annoying points of vulnerability of the Chinese currency, from a Chinese official viewpoint, is that the Japanese busily collect all they can within the occupied areas—by taxation, confiscation, monopoly and other means. Then they spend it at Shanghai for either foreign exchange—as they cannot do freely with their own yen because of official controls—or for gasoline and other needed foreign imports, many of them directly useful in conducting the war.

Thus China's money has been instrumental in carrying on aggression against China, and there has been no remedy save the negative one of avoiding too much outlay in bolstering it up.

The changes during the past few months in prices of imported delicacies, toilet articles and so on has been tremendous. At the outset of the war the Chinese dollar in terms of the American dollar was at something in the neighborhood of 3 to 1. At the moment of writing it has gone past 16 to 1 and no one has the slightest idea what the end will be. The list of every Chinese "compradore shop" and most other businesses reflect the exchange change directly, with prices doubled to quadrupled or more.

Easier Prices a Prospect

Of course, such a change is not anything like as great as the World War debacles in Germany, Russia and other countries. But that is almost more complicated in its results, for this relatively slow drift downward is hard to evaluate from stage to stage. Moreover, there is the problem of changes in the costs of China-made products—not dependent on foreign exchange directly, but often indirectly affected, for example, domestic rice as compared with rice from Saigon.

Recently there has been a terrific and sudden jump in Chinese living costs—48.5 per cent between November of 1939 and February of 1940—due in great degree to necessity to import things used chiefly by the Chinese, and formerly supplied in Shanghai, and since there have been good crops up-country in areas under control of the National Government, influx of such rice, wheat, sweet potatoes and other products may break prices back again.

There have been considerable imports of cotton, rice, wheat, flour and coal, which have influenced the Chinese dollar downward. But this is a seasonal matter and it appears that some recovery may be recorded, which if it occurs will surprise various people whose plans have been based on a constant continued decline.

The Chinese dollar is by no means a fatally wounded creature. Against the long strain of war and the onslaughts of several Japanese-sponsored moneys including the Federal Reserve notes in North China, Hua Hsing notes at Shanghai, and both Bank of Japan and military yen, it has remained the recognized currency of a quarter of the world's population and its record is not regarded as bad by financiers, all things considered.

South-Wide Prosperity Program Supported by Action in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama has joined the South-wide 10-year campaign sponsored by the Southern Governors' Conference to raise the income of its citizens and bring about a "balanced prosperity."

At a meeting held in Montgomery on May 29, Gov. Frank M. Dixon and Donald Comer, textile manufacturer, and chairman of a committee named by the Governor to promote the program in Alabama, were voted authority to name committees and perfect an organization for carrying out a diversified 10-point plan.

Objectives of the Alabama group are to:

1. Balance money crops (including forestry) with food, feed, and fertility crops.
2. Balance crops with livestock, consistent with sound land use.
3. Balance farms with factories.
4. Balance scientific production of high-quality products with scientific marketing, including grading, processing, packing, and adequate transportation without trade barriers.
5. Utilize and develop all natural resources in keeping with wise conservation policies.
6. Provide adequate educational opportunities at all levels and institute educational programs designed to aid in solving the persistent problems of our people.
7. Encourage thrift, home-ownership and local investment.
8. Beautify homes, communities, highways and public grounds, parks, and playgrounds.
9. Raise present average living standards by improving housing facilities, health conditions, and other essentials of human welfare, and,
10. Balance economic gains with gains in culture and moral values.

The Governor, asserting that problems of the South could not be solved "solely by attacking outside discriminations set up against us," pledged the "wholehearted co-operation" of his administration to the Alabama program and declared it to be "a 10-year plan to set in process gradual improvement that we know can come."

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Cronin Now Faced With Difficulties Maintaining Line-Up—Harvard Lacrosse

Pressure of Pennant Race Heavy on Handicapped Sox

BULLETIN

The Red Sox announced today the release of Leo Nonnenkamp, utility outfielder, to Louisville in the American Association and the recall of Stanley Spence, hard-hitting outfielder. Spence will rejoin the team tomorrow and Nonnenkamp was to have left this afternoon.

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Along with their unsteady pitching and dearth of extra-base hits in recent starts, the Red Sox are now confronted with a new handicap in this confusing American League flag race. Manager Joe Cronin is finding it difficult to keep his regulars on the field.

Several days ago Herb Hash, one of the pitching finds of the young season, was forced out of uniform with an injured knee. On the same afternoon Jim Tabor was playfully swinging a bat like a drum major swings his baton and the bludgeon leaped up and struck him in the face. Yesterday Jim was benched again when he injured a finger sliding into second base.

Doerr Benched

Later in the day, while the St. Louis Browns were taking that 14-inning game from the locals, Bobby Doerr was pushed out of the picture with a mishap. Cronin said last night that Lou Finney might not be in right field today for the Brownie final, although definite word on this was not available early today. Also, it is no secret that Jimmy Foxx has been carrying on with his first base duties under handicap.

The sidelining of Tabor and Doerr has brought two of the league's best utility men into action. Marvin Owen takes over third base, where he starred for a number of years at Detroit, and Tommy Carey goes to second. Definitely this pair can plug the holes in the infield, but their bats are not ordinarily as loud as those of Tabor and Doerr. Yesterday, however, Owen made two hits and drove in one of the three Red Sox runs.

Pressure Heavy

The pressure of a tight pennant race is now on the Red Sox every time they take the field. They were still at the head of the parade this morning, but their margin was a mere one half game over Cleveland. Detroit, in third place and scheduled to open a three-game series at Fenway Park tomorrow, was only two contests in the rear. And in fourth position, just three and one-half engagements off the pace, stood those pesky Yankees.

A long hit in the right spot would have blasted the Browns right out of Fenway yesterday. But the Red Sox could collect nothing longer than a pair of doubles and left 12 runners stranded on the bases. In losing to the same club the day before, the locals did no better than singles. This is an unusual development for the most dangerous offense in the American League.

Mickey Harris missed his fourth victory because he failed to retire the last batter. The young southpaw has trouble with the ninth inning. The White Sox almost caught up with him last Saturday in the final frame. He either is a little short on stamina, or has not learned to pace himself. Jim Bagby, who worked the last five and one-third innings, was the losing pitcher. His record is now three won and three lost.

* * *

Briefs . . . A year ago the Browns took a 14-inning verdict from the Red Sox, with Bob Harris starring in a relief role. . . . Harris was brilliant yesterday as he held the locals to five scattered hits during the last seven innings. . . . His single in the fourteenth also batted across the winning run. . . . The Sox would have won in the tenth except for a sensational stab of Bagby's right-center-field liner by Myril Hoag. . . . It would have been good for two bases, at least, and possibly three. . . . A moment later Doc Cramer's double was wasted.

* * *

Jimmy Foxx hit two balls—both singles—to right field, an unusual undertaking for him. . . . The Brownie pitchers were pitching outside and away from his right-handed power. . . . Ted Williams went hitless in seven tries, slicing 17 points from his batting average. . . . Lou Finney still leads the league and is now being chased by Rip Radcliff of the Browns. . . . With Owen at third base and Carey at second, Manager Cronin could not take a temporary vacation from his shortstop duties if he wanted to. . . . It was originally supposed that Lefty Grove would pitch on Saturday, his "day." . . . This possibility was erased this afternoon, however, when he started against the Browns.

Champion Beaten In New England Tennis Tourney

HARTFORD, Conn., June 6 (AP)—Mrs. George Andrade of New York eliminated Defending Champion Argyll Rice from the New England tennis championships yesterday, crushing the Hartford player in straight sets, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. Andrade, the former Marta Bennett of Miami, completely outclassed Miss Rice, taking 11 straight games before losing the only one to her rival.

In the men's division, Billy Talbert of Cincinnati whipped Langdon Gilkey, of Harvard, 6—2, 6—2, and moved into the quarter-finals along with Jack Mahoney of New York, and Arthur Prochaska of Hartford.

Mahoney trimmed Richard Matini of Worcester, Mass., 6—0, 6—3, while Prochaska battled to an 8—6, 9—7 triumph over Chester Ward of Spartansburg, S. C.

Top-seeded Ladislav Hecht advanced on J. M. Laird's default and made his first start in the tourney today against Joseph Eisendrath of Wesleyan. Other feature matches pitted Tom Kelley of Portland, Ore., against Louis Brownstein of Miami, Joey Fishbach against Robert Kerdasha of Presbyterian College, and John Gow of Simsbury against Frank Froehling of Chicago.

Miss Millicent Hirsch of New York defeated Miss Lonny Myers of Hartford, 6—0, 6—1, and Miss Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Miss Eunice Dean, 6—3, 6—3, to complete the quarter-finals in the women's division. Miss Helen Pederson of Stamford gained the semi-finals Tuesday.

Boston Box Score

Red Sox

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Lary ss	8	0	0	0	3	7	0
Cullenbine lf	4	1	0	0	5	1	0
McQuinn 1b	7	1	2	3	13	1	0
Hoag rf	5	1	1	2	5	1	0
Laabs cf	7	0	1	2	4	0	0
Clift 3b	4	0	1	1	3	2	0
Berardino 2b	7	1	4	4	5	6	0
Swift c	7	0	2	2	3	1	0
Kramer p	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
*Radcliff	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
R. Harris p	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	55	4	12	15	42	20	1

BOSTON							
Finney rf	5	1	1	1	4	0	0
Cramer cf	6	1	1	2	5	0	0
Williams lf	7	0	0	0	7	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	1	3	3	9	0	0
Tabor 3b	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Owen 3b	5	0	2	2	2	4	0
Doerr 2b	6	0	2	2	4	4	0
Carey 2b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cronin ss	5	0	0	0	2	3	2
Destautels c	5	0	1	2	7	0	0
Peacock c	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
M.Harris p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bagby p	3	0	1	1	1	1	0
†Nonnenkamp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	51	3	12	14	42	13	2

*Batted for Kramer in eighth inning.
†Ran for Bagby in 14th inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
St Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1—4
Boston	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Runs batted in, Cronin, McQuinn, Foxx, Owen, Laabs 2, R. Harris. Two-base hits, McQuinn, Desautels, Hoag, Laabs Cramer. Hits, off Kramer, 7 in 7 innings; off Al. Harris, 8 in 8 2-3 innings; off Bagby, 5 in 5 1-3 innings. Left on bases, St. Louis 18, Boston 12. Sacrifice hit, Finney. Base on balls, by M. Harris 6, by Kramer, by R. Harris, by Bagby 3. Struck out, by M. Harris 4, by Kramer, by R. Harris, by Bagby 4. Wild pitches, Kramer R. Harris. Winning pitcher, R. Harris. Losing pitcher, Bagby. Time 3h. 20m. Umpires, McGowan, Kolls and Ormsby. Attendance, 3,200.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Finney, Red Sox	36	163	26	60	.368
Radcliff, Browns	40	160	20	58	.363
Danning, Giants	35	141	22	51	.362
Cramer, Red Sox	38	172	25	61	.355
Moore, Giants	33	130	29	45	.346
Lombardi, Reds	37	132	20	44	.333
Walker, Dodgers	27	93	13	31	.333

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	13	Mize, Cardinals	14
Trosky, Indians	13	Danning, Giants	8
Kuhel, White Sox	11	Werber, Reds	6

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	45	Danning, Giants	38
Walker, Senators	38	Leiber, Cubs	32
Trosky, Indians	37	Lombardi, Reds	31

English Soccer

LONDON (CP)—English soccer games played June 5 resulted as follows:

South C—Charlton 0, West Ham 0.
South D—Southend 3, Crystal P. 0.
Midland—West Bromwich 2, Northampton 1; Birmingham 0, Coventry 0.
Southwest—Torquay 7, Swansea 2.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
Ladies' Day
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Son to See Father's Day

By a Staff Photographer

Bob Grove, Jr., (left) came all the way from Duke University in Durham, N. C., so that he could be in Boston Saturday when local baseball fans give his dad, Lefty, the first "day" of his long, colorful pitching career. Young Bob dons a Red Sox uniform each afternoon and works out with the boys.

All-Star Cast Strives For National Open Golf

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 6 (AP)—Golf's greatest show—the national open championship—sent an all-star cast of par smashers into battle against wind and distance at Canterbury Golf Club today.

The defending champion in this 44th edition of the game's "World Series" is slender Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio. Lined up against him are some 169 other top flight professionals and amateurs. And up against all of them are the 6,921 yards of Canterbury's tricky terrain and the steady Lake Erie breezes which carry the prospect of producing one of the most spectacular, free-for-alls in open history.

Best Chances

The players known to be consistently long and straight are given the best chance of licking the winds and Canterbury's par of 36-36—72 over the three-day, 72-hole grind.

"Slamming Sam" Snead and Little Ben Hogan, therefore, are rated the co-favorites at 6-1 to take the crown which Nelson won after last year's double play-off at Philadelphia. Snead has been exceptionally long and straight off the tee, while "Battering Ben," leading money winner of the winter, was hot enough to produce three sub-par rounds in consecutive practice jaunts.

Dozen Figured

But there are a dozen or more others rated excellent chances of coming home in front. Ralph Guldahl, holder of the open title in 1937 and 1938, made no secret of the confidence he has in himself to become a three-time winner. He and Nelson are bracketed with Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Texas; Craig Wood, recent winner of the Metropolitan open with a record 264; and Lawson Little, twice winner of the British and United States amateur titles and low qualifier for the nation in the sectional tests.

Watch Cooper

One star regarded as likely to upset the figuring is Harry Cooper of Chicago, who in the past 10 years has finished among the first four on five occasions. Dick Metz, handsome Chicago pro, has played well enough in practice rounds to impress.

Predictions on what the winning aggregate will be ranged from 285 to 290, but the big name golfers in the field are in agreement on one thing—that the pressure which only an open tournament places on competitors will be heavier here than in many years. Canterbury, it is generally agreed, is a fair test—yet a course expected to hand plenty of punishment to players lacking staying power because of the severity of the final four holes.

Contracts Sent To N. Y. Giants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Contracts for the 1940 season have been forwarded to veteran players of the New York Football Giants of the National Professional Football League along with notices to report to training camp on Aug. 15.

The Giants will spend the entire training season in the Blue Hill C. C. at Pearl River and will have just three weeks in which to prepare for the game with the Eastern College All-stars in the Polo Grounds on Wednesday night, Sept. 4.

Four veteran players were definitely omitted from the list receiving contracts. Ed Danowski, who holds the league record for lifetime passing efficiency, is now teaching and coaching in Fort Edward, N. Y., and Dale Burnett, another veteran back, will tutor the Paterson team in the American Association. Larry Johnson, center, has secured a permanent position in the west and Ox Barry, tackle, has been traded to Pittsburgh in exchange for the rights to negotiate with Kay Eakin, sensational Arkansas ball carrier.

'Dizzy' in Tail Spin

Wide World

The "Great Man" apparently reached the end of his trail. Dizzy Dean, until a few short years ago baseball's outstanding star, prepared to leave the Chicago Cubs for the Tulsa team in the Texas League, avowedly to start on the comeback trail by learning to pitch with a sidearm motion. Dean, purchased by the Cubs for $185,000 and two competent pitchers two years ago, requested the Cub management to get waivers on him and send him to the minor leagues for an opportunity to develop his new delivery.

Lesson for Little

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 6 (AP)—Lawson Little, four-time British amateur champion and lowest qualifier for the National open tournament, took a golf lesson yesterday.

"I want you to show me how you hit those balls out of the sand," he said to Harold (Jug) McSpaden, New Englander, who also competed in the 72-hole tournament which started today.

They retired to a practice green, shooed spectators away, and Pupil Little received his lesson.

Broaca Released

CLEVELAND (AP) — Johnny Broaca, right-handed pitcher, was unconditionally released by the Cleveland Indians immediately after his reinstatement.

Frank Kohlbecker, Indians' business manager, said Broaca was reinstated by baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis after becoming ineligible automatically when he refused to report to Jersey City this spring.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Finney	36	163	60	.368
Cramer	38	172	61	.355
Williams	38	147	52	.354
Peacock	20	45	15	.333
Foxx	38	143	47	.329
Tabor	37	138	37	.268
Doerr	38	158	42	.266
Owen	3	9	2	.222
Di Maggio	10	19	4	.211
Cronin	38	134	28	.209
Desautels	29	96	19	.198
Nonnenkamp	9	7	0	.000
Glenn	2	1	0	.000
Carey	2	1	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Ross	34	127	39	.307
Rowell	24	69	21	.304
Andrews	5	10	3	.300
Miller	34	122	36	.295
Lopez	30	102	30	.294
Warstler	18	40	11	.275
Moore	13	44	12	.273
Cuccinello	29	107	29	.271
Weintelmann	4	4	1	.250
West	33	126	31	.246
Hassett	34	124	29	.234
Cooney	21	56	13	.232
Masi	9	18	3	.167
Sisti	20	61	9	.148

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Galehouse	7	3	0	1.000
Heving	7	3	0	1.000
Wilson	10	1	0	1.000
Harris	8	3	1	.750
Grove	7	2	1	.667
Hash	14	4	3	.571
Dickman	10	4	3	.571
Bagby	10	3	3	.500
Butland	2	1	1	.500
Wagner	3	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	7	0	2	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Errickson	9	3	0	1.000
Posedel	9	3	4	.429
Piechota	6	1	2	.333
Sullivan	10	2	5	.286
Strincevich	9	1	4	.200
Barnicle	9	0	4	.000
Coffman	5	0	1	.000
Javery	7	0	1	.000
Callahan	4	0	2	.000
Fette	4	0	2	.000

Prospect On Doorstep As Scouts Seek

McKINNEY, Texas (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Largent travel 30,000 to 35,000 miles a year looking for baseball talent to send to the Chicago White Sox but they found Howard Wafer practically sitting on their front doorstep.

The McKinney High School sensation, over a period of three years, has averaged a dozen strikeouts and held the opposition to four hits per game. Mrs. Largent calls him a major league prospect of the first order.

Not Signed

Wafer still runs the risk of being mobbed by baseball scouts because he hasn't signed anything with the White Sox. However, Mrs. Largent intimates a "sort of understanding" with Howard.

Wafer is not going into professional ball just yet. Only 17, he thinks he's too young and plans to attend college a couple of years.

Wafer, 6ft. 1½in. tall and weighing 174 pounds has pitched 170⅓ innings, won 18 games, lost 4 and struck out 271 batters in his three seasons in high scshool.

Struck Out 21

Twice the past season he struck out 21 batters in a game and only twice did he fail to fan as many as 10.

He pitched two no-hitters, and only two teams during the year were able to get more than two hits off him.

If he fails as a pitcher he still is considered one of the best infielders in these parts.

Also, he's quite a hitter. Whether playing shortstop or pitching he bats in the cleanup spot.

Jean Bauer In R. I. Semifinal

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 6 (AP)—Jean Bauer equalled men's par for the 11 holes she had to play to reach the semifinal round of the Rhode Island women's golf championship here yesterday. She was even fours in defeating Mrs. Frank B. Cutts, 9 and 7.

Completing the round of four were Helen Waterhouse, defending champion; her sister, Bette; and Mrs. Frederick Davis, four-time winner of this event.

Helen Waterhouse disposed of Mrs. Rufus Nelson, 6 and 4; Bette Waterhouse whipped Polly Owen, 8 and 7; and Mrs. Davis eliminated Dyllis Hannah, 4 and 2.

Today the Waterhouse sisters opposed each other and Miss Bauer, the medalist, played Mrs. Davis.

Witherspoon Directs Team To Very Successful Year

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After nearly a full year of competition with Yale which for Harvard supporters has been trying, to say the least, the Crimson has one sport that it can regard with a feeling of satisfaction—lacrosse.

For the first time since 1935 the Harvard lacrosse team can boast a victory over the Blue, and for the first time since 1937 it has a share in the New England Intercollegiate Lacrosse League title, for which it tied with Dartmouth and New Hampshire.

The season was altogether successful, for out of 12 games the team won seven, lost five, including the 6-4 victory over the Elis and an undefeated string in the last four games.

More than a little bit of the credit due for the success of the lacrossemen this spring can be laid at the feet of Coach John J. Witherspoon, himself a Harvard great who took over the team this year for his first and only season. Now a third-year student in Harvard Law School, Witherspoon plans to practice in Pittsburgh next fall.

Greatest Player

Whenever Harvard lacrosse is mentioned, the name of Witherspoon is not far behind, for the tall cover point from Oakmont, Pa., was the greatest player in Crimson history. He was named to All-America teams his junior and senior years, 1936 and '37, and in the latter year was named to the All-Time All-America lacrosse team.

A graduate of Choate School, Witherspoon had never played the game until he entered Harvard. While he was out for the freshman basketball team, an invitation was extended all candidates to try out for the lacrosse team. How well he adapted himself to the sport can be seen from his record.

Lost to Yale

Despite the winning of the league championship his senior year, in which he captained the team, Coach Witherspoon never had the pleasure of defeating Yale. That final year saw the Crimson ten travel to six wins and one defeat—to the Elis. Even as coach of the freshman the past two years, he never saw the Crimson victorious over Yale, so that the victory last month was triply sweet.

As freshman coach in 1938 he directed the team to four wins out of nine games, while last year his record dropped a bit to two out of nine. He was moved up to varsity coach this year when Skip Stahley was named varsity backfield coach in football, a position which demands most of his time.

Prospects Dim

Despite the victory over Yale, the prospects for next year's coach—whoever he may be, for no successor to Witherspoon has yet been chosen—are none too bright. Of the starting line-up four men will be lost via the graduation route, including Capt. Gordon Halstead, second atack; Norman Blotner, cover point; Ben Wilcox, first defense, and Holland Willard, center. In addition, three others who were first-string substitutes will also be gone, including Jim Doughty, second defense; Ben Ferris, second attack, and Dick Lewis, first defense.

Returning players include Douglas Anderson, outside home; Fred Benedix, first attack; Ed Edmunds, second defense; Dave Gilbert, point; George Hanford, goal; Bill Ierardi, first attack, and Peter Zouck, inside home, all of whom are juniors. The freshmen, incidentally, lost to Yale by an 11-1 score.

* * *

Harvard's goals in the Yale game were scored by Zouck (2), Anderson (2), and Willard and Edmunds, one each.

* * *

George Hanford is a goalie in three sports—soccer, hockey, and lacrosse. He is a roommate of Jack Wilson, stroke of the Harvard crew, besides being the son of A. Chester Hanford, Dean of Harvard College.

* * *

Harvard's record this season included victories over Penn, Springfield, Tufts, M. I. T., New Hampshire, Boston Lacrosse Club, and Yale, and losses to Maryland, Navy, Stevens, and Army.

Around The Hub

Women's Golf

The little lady from Wellesley, Mrs. Winthrop G. Dow, has done it again. The sensation of the women's State golf championship last year when she eliminated three former champions, this year she is carrying on. Yesterday she put out no less a figure than Mrs. H. Warren Beard, three-times State titleholder, defending champion, and women's eastern titlist. The score was one up in 19 holes.

In defeating Mrs. Beard, whom she now adds to her list which includes Former Champions Mrs. D. M. Belcher, 1923; Deborah Verry, 1937, and Mrs. E. H. Baker, five-times a winner, Mrs. Dow fully atoned for the 8-and-6 defeat pinned on her by Mrs. Beard last year.

Accompanying Mrs. Dow into the quarterfinals at Worcester Country Club today was Mrs. George Norby of Green Hill, whom she met this morning. Today's other pairings were: Mrs. John Amory of Myopia vs. Anne Gormley of Belmont; Mrs. John Grew of Dedham vs. Mrs. Henri Prunaret of Charles River, and Deborah Verry of Tatnuck vs. Nancy Sutherland of Walpole.

* * *

Jake Wiren of Dedham, one of the best weight men in Northeastern's history, has been elected captain of next year's track team at the intown institution. He has been a consistent point winner for the Huskies in the hammer, discus, and shotput events for the past two years.

* * *

This week end is scheduled to be a busy one at Bear Hill Golf Club. On Saturday evening a dedicatory dinner will be held in the new clubhouse, followed by dancing. Invited guests include C. Campbell Patterson, President of the M. G. A.; Mel Merritt, Secretary of the M. G. A.; Margaret Curtis, President of the W. G. A.; and Eugene "Skip" Wogan, President of the N. E. P. G. A.; as well as presidents of neighboring golf clubs and town officials of Stoneham and Wakefield. On Sunday, the club house will be open for members and guests, with exhibition golf and tennis matches taking place in the afternoon.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox-St.	Choir recital
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	Louis Browns baseball	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	game, Jim Britt, an-	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "In Record Time"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	nouncer	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
4:00 Natural science talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Boston Red Sox-St.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Louis Browns baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	game, Jim Britt, an-	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Sport program	"Young Widder Brown"	nouncer	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 M. Loring, songs	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour"	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Chamber Music
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	John B. Kennedy, news	Golf roundup	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop": inter-	Monologues	Bailey Axton, songs	Lawrence Welk's Orch	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:45 views	Robison's Buckaroos	"Confidentially Yours"	Lawrence Welk's Orch	Studio speaker
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket":	Musical Americana:	"Mr. District Attorney":	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Fireside Time"
8:15 questions; answers	guests; orchestra	dramatic sketch	WOR Symphony Orch.	Arizona Rangers
8:30 "Strange as It	Dorothy Thompson, talk	"I Love a Mystery":	Sports Writers' Quiz	Arizona Rangers
8:45 Seems": war news	"Singin and Swingin"	dramatic sketch	Sports Writers' Quiz	American Legion speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Harry Root; De Emmett	"Good News of 1940":	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur hour	Bradshaw, talks; music	music; comedy	Comment From London	cal Album"
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	Toronto Promenade Sym-	Rudy Vallee; Maxie	Morton Gould's Orch	Classical Album"
9:45 teur hour	phony Orch.; vocalist	Rosenbloom; orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch	Gladys Swarthout, talk
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	European news	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 "National Defense"	Boston Committee for	Bob Burns; Suzanne	News Service	Boston Committee for
10:30 The World Tonight	Music Appreciation:	Fisher, soprano; John	"Concert Revue": Henry	Music Appreciation
10:45 Music; weather	talks and music	Payne; orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; vo-	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00 News; sports	News; weather	News Service	calists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Blue Beetle";
11:30 Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Wendell Willkie on "Why	Leo Reisman's Orch.	dramatization
11:45 Club	"Music You Want"	Are You Unemployed?"	Leo Reisman's Orch.	News Service

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue"	Gene and Glenn: songs	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Variety program	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	European news	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Shopping talk	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical
8:30 Popular music	variety program with	"Portia Blake": sketch	Jacobson's Rhythm	Timetable"
8:45 Fashion Review	Rakov's Orchestra	"Kate Hopkins": drama	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Your Treat"	News; "Helpful Harry"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Music; News	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair,	"Breakfast Club"; or-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	chestra; soloists	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Melody Time"; orch	"The Man I Married"	'New England Cupboard'	"Organesque"
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Midstream"; drama	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	News Service	Jean Harper, songs
11:15 "Life Begins"; sk	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	The Continentals
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	105th Commencement of	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"	Lafayette College	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian Melodies	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Tony, Juanita, Buddy	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Homes on the Land"	Jean Collins, songs
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Organ Melodies
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall of the	Betty Crocker	News Service	"Front Page Drama"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Air"; N. England news	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Sing Song Time"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	NBC Concert Or.; Con-	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"It Happened in 1915"	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	rad Thibault, baritone	"Light of the World"	Interviews	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Western Serenade
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Tigers baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "In Record Time"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Tigers baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00 World's Fair prgrm	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Tigers baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Tigers baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Name It and Take It";	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Concert Orchestra	quiz program	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Sports Review	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Novatime"; recording	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Chamber Music
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Tropical Moods"	European news	News Service	News Service
7:30 Al Pearce and His	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:45 Gang	P M Editorial Conf.	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Richard Cowdry, songs
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	Mass. State College	Lucille Manners, so-	Golf roundup	Jim and His Texas
8:15 dramatic sketch;	Alumni Program	prano; Ross Graham,	Van Alexander's Band	Ramblers
8:30 Abbott and Cos-	"Death Valley Days";	baritone; Frank Black's	Alfred Wallenstein's	Variety program
8:45 tello; orch.; News	dramatic sketch	Orchestra; chorus	'Sinfonietta"	Tenor and piano
9:00

Senators Cheered by Showing of Walter Masterson—Formidable Staff Hired

Youngster Defeated Indians Allowing Only Four Safeties

By the Associated Press

The Washington Senators, who have had little enough to cheer about this spring, are rightfully cheerful over the suddenly sensational pitching of young Walter Masterson.

This lithe right-hander, who will not be 20 years old until June 22, set the Cleveland Indians on their ears, 6-1, yesterday with a four-hit pitching performance that was the day's brightest achievement in the major leagues.

What made the effort more exciting for the Senators, however, was the fact that it came upon the heels of a three-hitter Masterson hurled May 30 in a seven-inning game against the Philadelphia Athletics.

Club Is Hitting

Hampered by injuries, Washington hardly has been able to hold its head erect in the American League race this season, but good pitching would solve most of the club's troubles. The Nats haven't garnered less than 10 hits in any of their last eight games.

They got 10 yesterday, and masterful pitching by Masterson. He shut out the tribe for eight innings before letting a run trickle across in the ninth. The verdict had been sealed in his favor by a five-run flurry in the fourth when Jim Bloodworth homered with the bases loaded.

The pesky St. Louis Browns nudged the Boston Red Sox into their third straight defeat, 4-3 in 14 innings, to preserve the one-half-game margin between the Sox and Indians at the top of the standings.

Harris Is Hero

The Browns pushed across two runs in the ninth to tie the count, and placed their trust in the hands of young Bob Harris, who pitched seven scoreless innings in relief and singled the winning run across with two out in the fourteenth.

Schoolboy Rowe pitched and batted the Detroit Tigers to a 9-1 triumph over the Philadelphia Athletics in a night game. He scattered seven hits in acquiring his fourth victory without defeat and batted in three of Detroit's runs.

The New York Yankees jumped on Lefty Thornton Lee for 12 hits and stopped the Chicago White Sox 7-5. Monte Pearson weakened in the ninth and gave up three runs, including a pinch homer by Ken Silvestri.

Reds Score

The Cincinnati Reds improved their station in the National League with 7-2 conquest of the New York Giants in another night contest. Gene Thompson allowed 10 hits and knocked in three runs to make sure of his seventh victory.

The Reds got only seven hits, but they went to work on Harry Gumbert for five runs in the second and two more in the third. All the good relief work of Paul Dean and a couple of other hurlers thereafter was wasted.

In the only other game in the senior circuit the Chicago Cubs edged out the Phillies 3-2 with Dom Dallessandro accounting for all Chicago's runs on a double with the bases loaded. Hugh Mulcahy, in losing, allowed only six hits to 10 given up by Larry French.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Finney, Boston, .368; Radcliff, St. Louis, .363.
Runs—Case, Washington, 39; Moses, Philadelphia, 37.
Runs batted in—Foxx, Boston, 45; Walker, Washington, and Trosky, Cleveland, 37.
Hits—Wright, Chicago, 62; Cramer, Boston, 61.
Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, and Greenberg, Detroit, 14.
Triples—Moses, Philadelphia, Kreevich, Chicago, McCosky, Detroit, and Finney, Boston, 6.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, and Trosky, Cleveland, 13.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 14; Walker, Washington, 7.
Pitching—Smith, Cleveland, 5-0; Milnar, Cleveland, 7-1.

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .362; Moore, New York, .346.
Runs—Frey, Cincinnati, 32; Mize, St. Louis, 30.
Runs batted in—Danning, New York, 38; Leiber, Chicago, 32.
Hits—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, and Leiber, Chicago, 52.
Doubles—F. McCormick and Werber, Cincinnati, and Medwick, St. Louis, 11.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 7; Vaughan, Pittsburgh, Camilli, Brooklyn, and Gleeson, Chicago, 4.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 14; Danning, New York, 8.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 9; Reese, Brooklyn, Whitehead, New York, and Werber, Cincinnati, 4.
Pitching—Walters, Cincinnati, 9-0; Melton, New York, 5-1.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Schoolboy Rowe, Tigers—Limited Athletics to seven hits and knocked three runs home in winning fourth straight.

George Selkirk, Yankees—Got three hits, including homer, to lead 12- hit assault on White Sox.

Dom Dallessandro, Cubs—Doubled with bases loaded for all Chicago's runs in 3-2 victory over Phillies.

Walter Masterson, Senators—Allowed Indians only four hits for 6-1 decision.

Bob Harris, Browns—Pitched seven scoreless innings in relief and singled home winning run in 14th against Red Sox.

Junior Thompson, Reds—Scored seventh victory, keeping 10 hits scattered and batting in three runs against Giants.

Duplicates Ace

OMAHA, Neb., June 6 (AP)—J. P. McFarland, Omaha golf veteran, scored a hole-in-one on No. 17 at the Happy Hollow Country Club, scene today of the Nebraska men's golf tournament.

He did the same thing on the same hole in the 1937 tournament, also played at Happy Hollow.

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In the Dugout

By Rumill

Bobby Doerr vs. Joe Gordon

When a group of Boston and New York baseball writers get together, the battle is on. Not with bricks and bats, of course. Cultured journalists are incapable of such rowdyism. Or are they? The encounter is merely verbal, with everybody trying to outshout everybody else, and usually succeeding. The thoughts of the innocent bystander must wander to days at the circus and a cage full of monkeys.

The subject? Not the Red Sox versus the Yankees in the American League pennant race. Instead, one half of the crowd stands behind the absent figure of Bobby Doerr and his capabilities as a hitter and second baseman, and the other half backs Joe Gordon The decision is generally "no contest," but that does not dampen the enthusiasm of the participants who start in all over again when next they meet.

After going the rounds of the dugouts, one leaves with the impression that there is very little space, if any, between the two young men. In the first place, ball players say that Gordon benefits considerably from the power of the New York press. This has no connection with his mechanical ability, of course, but Joe gets his name and picture in the paper more often and therefore is more widely known. His club has been more fortunate and more successful in the pennant race. As a matters of fact, it has been more successful than any team in the history of baseball—four flags and World Series triumphs in a row.

Gordon may have a slight edge on Doerr defensively. Joe, according to other players, is as quick with his gloved hand as any second baseman who ever appeared in the majors. This is quite a compliment to the young man. There have been some great keystone stars down through the years. Gordon also has a quick, accurate arm. He gets the ball away without lost motion. At the plate, he has not been a .300 hitter for the Yankees, but because of his extra-base power he annually drives in many runs. Last year he accounted for 111 as the Yanks extended their monopoly. Only Joe Di Maggio produced more scores on the New York club. Because of his free-swinging style, however, Gordon strikes out often.

When a Hub scribe gets on the soap box about Doerr, he can point to Bobby's .318 batting average of 1939, with a three-year American League figure only six percentage marks under the .300 level. He also gets good distance for a fellow his size, although not as frequently as Gordon does. Bobby is not often fooled with a third strike. He has good eyes at the plate. In the field he doesn't give much to Joe, if anything. Bob is great going to his right for ground balls. His throw to first base is different from Gordon's, but the ball gets there about as soon. It takes Bob a fraction of a second longer to get rid of the pellet.

Both players are ideal team men, and have grown up in a winning atmosphere. Neither has ever shown a flash of temperament on the field or in the clubhouse. They are easy to get along with. Joe McCarthy can forget about Gordon. He knows that the youngster will show up at the park on time and take care of second base with the intelligence and agility of an expert. The same goes for Joe Cronin at Boston.

By a Staff Photographer

Bobby Doerr

Most of the boys in the dugout think that a straight Gordon-for-Doerr trade would not hurt either side. Cronin certainly would listen to such a proposition, and it is believed that McCarthy would part with his ace if the proposition included Doerr. So there you are. All of which adds up to the fact that both boys—in the words of players—are "pretty fair operators around that middle bag."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Giants clubbed Cincinnati Reds 17-3, equalling two major league records with seven homers in one game, three of them in succession; broke another record with five round-trippers in one inning.

Three Years Ago

Glenn Cunningham cracks U. S. three-quarter mile record, winning in 3:00.8 at N. Y. A. C. meet.

Five Years Ago

Edwin (Alabama) Pitts, released from prison after serving 5½ years, joined Albany (International League) Senators, despite ruling against him by Judge Bramham.

Dean Will Pitch At Tulsa First

CHICAGO, June 6 (AP)—Jerome "Dizzy" Dean piloted his automobile to the highway leading to St. Louis yesterday en route to join the Tulsa, Okla., club of the Texas League for his side arm delivery experiment. He planned to reach Tulsa tomorrow and take his first pitching turn against Fort Worth at Tulsa Sunday.

Dean was accompanied by his brunette wife, Patricia, and Walter "Dutch" Reuther, star side arm pitcher of the major leagues 20 years ago. Reuther has been commissioned by Phil K. Wrigley, owner of the Chicago Cubs, to serve as Dean's coach in his comeback attempt.

Defending Tennis Champion Ranked Fourth in Ratings

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—The annual Texas state tennis tournament opens this week with the defending champion, Bobby Curtis, ranked fourth. This unusual procedure is due to the fact that several famous players, who did not compete last year, are entered this year.

Wilmer Allison, one of Texas' most famous players and a former Davis Cup star, will be seeded No. 2. Ahead of Allison is Frank Guernsey, who has won the national intercollegiate championship for the past two years. Bobby Kamrath, former Texas University captain, is seeded third. Bobby Curtis defeated Kamrath in the finals at Dallas last year.

The number five spot on the list goes to the Louisiana State University star, Bill Umstaedter, former national junior indoor champion. Practically every college in the Southwestern Conference will have some of their players in the meet. Wilbur Hess of Houston, former national intercollegiate champion, will also participate.

This tournament is one of the 13 sectional meets sanctioned by the United States Lawn Tennis Association to determine the better players of the nation by sections.

* * *

Many of the college players after finishing the Texas State tournament at Houston this week will go to Austin to compete in the Southwestern qualifying tournament for the national intercollegiate meet. To be eligible for the national college tournament, the netters must enter and play through one of these sectional meetings.

From this tournament eight men will qualify for singles play and four double teams will qualify to enter at Haverford, Pa. Rice and Texas will probably renew their clash on the tennis courts at Austin next week, but this time they will have to face players from all parts of Texas, as well as from Arkansas and Arizona.

Now that all the shouting has died down over baseball in the Southwestern Conference, an all-conference team can be listed. The six coaches met and agreed upon a first and second team. Texas University with only one defeat and 14 victories dominated the positions on the first team. Jack Stone of Texas and Dave Allsbrook of Texas A. & M. won the only unanimous selections made by the six coaches. Melvin Deutsch of Texas won the highest number of votes for pitcher, but Lefty Bumpers of A. & M. and Brook Atchison of S. M. U. were only one vote behind, so all three were listed as pitchers on the number one team. Jack Doran of A. & M. and Fred Everett of Texas were tied for votes so both were listed as catchers.

The following is the line up on the first team.

Southwestern Conference 1940 All-Stars

First Team	Second Team
J. Hill, Tex., 1b	1b, K. Kaiser, Rice.
J. Stone, Tex., 2b	2b, J. P. Wood, Rice
J. Witt, Baylor ss	ss, Chet Palmer, Rice
B. Moers, Tex., 3b	3b, P. Sorreis, T. C. U.
D. Alsobrook, A&M, lf	lf, P. Layden, Tex.
C. Pfeil, Tex., cf	cf, J. Lummos, Baylor
C. Hass, Tex., rf	rf, C. Kirkpatrick, A&M
J. Doran, A&M, c	c, J. Bryce, Baylor
Fred Everett, Texas, c	
M. Deutsch, Tex., p	p, Udell Moore, Tex
L. Bumpers, A&M, p	p, C. Stevenson, A&M
B. Atchison, SMU, p	
B. Stone, A&M, utility	
	utility, J. Lindsey, A&M
D. Looney, T. C. U., utility	
	utility, J. Rice, A&M

William Kincaid

New Leaders Are Crowned In Big Ten

Big Ten Baseball
(Final Standing)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Northwestern	9	3	.750
Illinois	9	3	.750
Iowa	8	3	.727
Minnesota	6	4	.600
Michigan	7	5	.583
Wisconsin	5	7	.417
Indiana	3	5	.375
Ohio State	3	5	.375
Purdue	2	7	.222
Chicago	1	11	.083

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 6—New leaders were crowned in every division of the Western Conference baseball campaign for 1940, as Northwestern and Illinois tied for team honors held by Iowa in 1939.

The 1940 co-champions each won nine games and lost three, the Illini losing once to Iowa, Michigan, and Ohio State and Northwestern losing two to Illinois and one to Ohio State.

In their first tifle share in history Stan Klores' Northwestern team also took batting honors, recording an average of .271 to lead the co-champions, illinois, by a bare three points and take over the hitting honors which went to Wisconsin in 1939 with an average of .285.

Iowa and Michigan shared leadership in team fielding with averages of .952.

Best Batter

While Bob Smith of Wisconsin led conference batsmen with an average of .441, Walter "Hoot" Evers of Illinois paced Big Ten sluggers with a record of 18 hits for 37 bases, leading the conference in triples, homers, runs batted in, and runs scored. Hitting honors in 1939 went Jim George of Iowa, who slipped to ninth place among conference regulars with a 1940 average of .355. Second to Smith in hitting was George McKinnon, Northwestern's captain-elect, who had an average of .428.

Harold Haub, Iowa's pitching ace whose record was marred by two losses to Northwestern, led the pitchers with six wins. Percentage leadership went to Stan Hill of Iowa, who won in his single appearance on the mound. He was followed by John Pacotti of Illinois and Fred Rosch of Northwestern, each with five wins and one defeat.

Leading Batters

	G	AB	R	H	RBI	P.C.
R. Smith, Wis.	9	34	10	15	4	.441
McKinnon, N. U.	10	49	12	21	8	.428
Kosman, Ind.	8	24	3	10	3	.417
Cook, Iowa	9	33	7	13	3	.393
DeCorrevont, N. U.	11	46	13	17	10	.369
Smithson, Pur.	9	30	4	11	4	.366
Trosko, Mich.	12	47	7	17	5	.362
Evers, Ill.	12	51	20	18	16	.353
George, Iowa	11	45	9	16	7	.355
Knox, Minn.	10	40	6	14	6	.350
Prasse, Iowa	11	43	14	15	3	.349
Pink, Mich.	12	49	12	17	4	.349
Bixby, Wis.	8	29	4	10	3	.345
Welp, Iowa	11	41	10	14	4	.342

Most Hits—McKinnon, N. U. 21.
Most Bases—Evers, Illinois, 37.
Most Singles—McKinnon, N. U., Trosko, Mich., 16.
Most Doubles—McKinnon, N. U., Shinkevich, N. U., 4.
Most Triples—Evers, Illinois, 5.
Most Home Runs—Evers, Illinois, 3.
Most Runs Batted In—Evers, Illinois, 16.
Most Runs—Evers, Illinois, 20.

The San Francisco Seals showed it was possible to score after the third out when a batter was walked with the bags loaded and a base runner was put out for over-running third before the man forced home had actually crossed the point-making plate.

Tom Lieb Added to Faculty Of Florida Coaching School

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The second annual coaching school to be held Aug. 19 through the 24th at Daytona Beach has added Tom Lieb, new head football coach at the University of Florida, to its staff.

Coaches previously lined up for this year are Bobby Todd, line coach at Georgia Tech; Frank Leahy of Boston College, Lowell Dawson of Tulane, and Adolph Rupp of the University of Kentucky. Lieb, Todd, Leahy, and Dawson will hold forth on football while Rupp will be in charge of basketball.

Already inquiries concerning the school have come in from distant points. George Torogdon, head of the school, is confident that last year's enrollment of close to 100 coaches will be surpassed.

Frank Thomas, Alabama, Bernie Bierman of Minnesota, Leahy and Tony Hinkle of Butler comprised the staff in last year's coaching school, the first of such magnitude ever held in Florida.

Lieb will be busy all summer traveling virtually to every part of Florida making a series of speeches at luncheons and clubs. He is determined that all the good football material in Florida will not be taken out of the State by other schools. The new coach will also visit the parents of prospective students. His appeal to the younger folks is evidenced by the news from many sections that the great material this fall is definitely coming to the Gators from Florida high schools.

* * *

Frank Guernsey of Orlando, twice national Intercollegiate single's champion at Rice Institute, and Dick Morris of Winter Park, also a student at Rice, will be home this week end. The two are expecting to play in the Southwestern elimination tournament soon and if successful they will go to the national Intercollegiate tournament at Merion, Pa., later this month.

Morris is a sophomore at Rice and has great prospects as a tennis player. In high school he was Florida Junior champion. With experience gained through the series of tournaments he will play in during the summer, Dick is expected to become one of the leading college tennis players next year.

Frank and Dick will make the eastern summer tournaments the latter part of summer, when the tournaments in that section get under way.

* * *

Last week seven cities in central Florida got together and organized the Central Florida American Legion Junior Baseball League which will open June 10 and run through seven weeks after which eliminations will be played to determine the representative team in the southern tournament.

Joe Stripp, a former major league third baseman and head of the Joe Stripp Baseball School, will be in charge of the league. He also is awarding scholarships to the two players voted most valuable in the league.

This league was more or less formed to try to bring back interest in baseball that was taken away when diamond ball was organized in Florida. **Clyde Jones**

Minor Leagues

Results Yesterday

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 2, Toronto 0.
Montreal 7, Baltimore 5.
Rochester 5-5, Jersey City 3-2.
Buffalo 4-0, Syracuse 1-2.

American Association

Minneapolis 7, Toledo 4.
St. Paul 2, Columbus 0.
Milwaukee 17, Indianapolis 2.
Kansas City 6, Louisville 0.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 6, San Francisco 3.
Hollywood 2, Portland 0.
Los Angeles 10, Sacramento 0.
Oakland 4, Seattle 3.

Southern Association

Knoxville 6, Chattanooga 2.
Atlanta 3 Nashville 2.
Birmingham 5, Memphis 4 (10 innings).
Little Rock 4, New Orleans 2.

Texas League

Houston 2, Dallas 0.
San Antonio 9, Tulsa 1.
Shreveport 7, Oklahoma City 5.
Fort Worth 6, Beaumont 4.

Eastern League

Hartford 4, Birmingham 3 (14 innings).
Williamsport 10, Wilkes-Barre 9.
Scranton 4, Elmira 3.
Springfield 8, Albany 4.

Bertolino Plays

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 6 (AP)—Furthering the cause of international friendship, the United States Golf Association yesterday forgot its rules long enough to invite Enrique Bertolino of the Argentine to compete in the national open championship over the Canterbury Club course here.

Bertolino came up from Buenos Aires several weeks ago, under the mistaken impression that he was eligible for the open without qualifying. He then failed to make the grade in qualifying test and until the U. S. G. A. relented, Enrique was a very despondent Latin-American. Two other Argentines, Martin Pose and Aurelio Castanon, qualified without difficulty.

Bertolino taks no particular player's place.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	24	14	.632
Cleveland	26	17	.606
Detroit	23	17	.575
New York	22	19	.537
Chicago	19	24	.442
Washington	19	25	.432
Philadelphia	16	24	.400
St. Louis	16	25	.389

Results June 5

St. Louis 4, Boston 3, (14 inns.)
Washington 6, Cleveland 1.
New York 7, Chicago 5.
Detroit 9, Philadelphia 1.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	29	12	.707
Brooklyn	25	11	.694
New York	22	14	.611
Chicago	21	22	.488
Philadelphia	14	21	.400
St. Louis	14	23	.378
Boston	12	22	.353
Pittsburgh	11	23	.324

Results June 5

Cincinnati 7, New York 2.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 2.
Only games scheduled.

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The Home Forum

Sponge Fishing In Cyprus Waters

JUST AFTER four o'clock of a summer morning, my friends and I reached the main pier of Larnaca on the south coast of Cyprus, found our boatman waiting for us and at once pushed off. A few bright stars, the horizon pale over Cape Pyla, and a faint cool breeze, provided our setting.

With oars and sail we moved steadily past the sleeping water front, the white buildings almost luminous in the level dawn, past the Turkish quarter and the banks of cactus beyond. After half an hour or so, we looked back. Away behind us we saw a scattered line of red sails and blue hulls, the boats of the Dodecanese sponge fishers whose diving we intended to watch and photograph. Rowing three oars to our two, they gradually drew level and passed us. The breeze freshened, but was still contrary from the southwest. The red sails dwindled. Would they never stop? The goal, we had been told, was Cape Kiti, ten miles from Larnaca. The lighthouse came in sight, the red sails dropped, but the oars kept on, almost as if we were being deliberately left behind. At last we seemed to gain. They had begun fishing.

* * *

We drew up to the nearest boat. Two men were rowing slowly. At the stern stood a bronzed figure. Leaning over the side at his feet was an old man with a metal cylinder through whose glass bottom he gazed into the blue depths. As he swung it here and there, he kept up a monotonous chant. "A little forward." The rowers bent to the oars. "Back a little." They reversed. "Here they are!"

With his eyes still in the cylinder, he reached his right hand back to receive from the standing figure a three-pronged trident, about twelve feet long, which he thrust down into the water. Too short! He joined another similar pole to the top of the first. All but four of the twenty-four feet disappeared below the surface. At a signal, the diver took up a large white stone attached to a long cord, the other end of which was fastened in the boat. With the stone in his hands, he dived overboard. Presently he reappeared with a slimy black object, the sponge, brown on one side where it had been growing on a stone. By means of its cord, he hauled the diving stone back on board. Then, while waiting for the next call to dive, he took a small sharp knife, cut the outer envelope or skin of the sponge and, with his bare feet, trod out the juices on the forward deck.

* * *

We went and studied the methods of the other divers. The man in the next boat used no stone to take him down to the impaled sponge. And, in a third boat, we found a boy who scorned the help of either stone or trident, yet did not fail to bring up his full share.

Our boatman told us that the sponge is found only on stones and that, though black when first brought up, it becomes the familiar bathroom brown on cleaning. The Dodecanese sailors, he said, must for the privilege of fishing in Cyprus waters give the Government twenty-five out of every hundred sponges. The seven boats might bring up as many as two to three hundred sponges a day, which they sell for from £2 to £10 an oke (eight to forty dollars for two and four fifths pounds), according to quality. That may seem good money, but sponge fishing is strenuous and can be pursued only in summer—even then only in the calmer hours of early morning and late afternoon.

About nine-thirty, the breeze freshened and white caps began to appear. One by one the red sails were hoisted and, while they strained, close hauled, toward Ziyyi, we raised our own sail and, with the wind behind us, scudded back to Larnaca.

W. H. G. P.

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JAR CARRIERS, IN A DETAIL FROM THE PARTHENON FRIEZE

HERE IS a detail from the magnificent Panathenaic procession which was portrayed under the supervision of Pheidias as part of the decoration of the Parthenon. This ancient Greek temple, erected devoutly to Athena, contained some of the handsomest sculptures in the history of art. Because the temple was battered and robbed of much of its treasure, we must today enjoy and study the remains in their fragmentary condition. The imposing beauty of the forms, however, shines through cracks and corrosion.

The Panathenaic procession was held every four years for the purpose of presenting a new robe (peplos) to the large statue of Athena. The procession is seen assembling, and then moving along. It consists of figures of elders, youthful horsemen, chariots, provision carriers, and animals for sacrifice.

This detail is part of the frieze on the north wall of the inner colonnade. Here we see the jar carriers. They provide quiet contrast with the animated cavalcade. The youths hold their burdens on their shoulders, and, while they show the pressure of the weight, their fine postures are not distorted. The repetition of the figures and vases provides a good decorative motive. But the Greeks, even when they repeated a motive, had far too good taste to restate it mechanically. There are variations in the height, in the tilt of the heads, in the arrangement of the draperies, and in the positions of the arms. There is broad similarity with differences in details. The relief is low and yet the illusion of depth is ingeniously imparted, through the arrangement of the figures in three-quarters view.

While the Greek carver was most observant at this time, and capable of representing the elements of design with vitality, he was constantly aware of the larger pattern, of the decorative function of the composition. The Parthenon frieze is narrative in subject, but it is also ornamental in its architectural function.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Goethe Speaks Of Greek Art

AFTER DINNER we went into the room where there is the colossal bust of Juno. Goethe showed the guests a long slip of paper, with outlines of the frieze of the temple at Phigalia. While we were looking at these, somebody remarked that the Greeks, in representing animals, adhered less to nature than to certain conventional rules; and there was an attempt to prove, that in representations of this kind they are inferior to nature and that their rams, oxen, and horses, as they appear in bas-relief, are often very stiff, shapeless, and imperfect creatures.

"I will not dispute that point," said Goethe; "but before all, we must distinguish the time and the artist from which such works proceed. Plenty of masterpieces have been found, in which the Greek artists, in representing animals, have not only equaled, but far surpassed nature. Even the English, who understand horses better than any nation in the world, are compelled to acknowledge that there exist two antique heads of horses more perfect in their form than those of any race now on earth.

"These heads are from the best Greek period; and our astonishment at such works ought not to lead us to infer that the artists copied from a more perfect nature than we have now. Rather, they themselves had become of some value in the progress of art, so that they confronted nature with their own personal greatness." . . .

After the company had gradually departed, and I was alone with Goethe, who stood by the stove, I approached him.

"Your excellency," said I, "made an excellent remark a little while ago, when you said that the Greeks confronted nature with their own greatness, and I think we cannot be too deeply penetrated with this maxim."

"Yes," said Goethe, "all depends on this: one must *be* something in order to *do* something."—ECKERMANN, in "Conversations With Goethe."

Land in the Sun

Climbing the hill, we saw the meadow sea
Sweeping green waves of grass upon the shore;
And we were sailors standing silently
Upon an island none had seen before.
So we cried: "Eden, other Paradise,"
And rested in the leaves that we called sand,
Playing at building castles with our eyes
And knights to guard them in the summer land.
Given an hour, given a moment's time,
Two such as we can fashion a new earth
And celebrate it with a lovely rhyme
Counting the old world lost, of little worth
Beside a new and shining land we build
Where every hope of beauty is fulfilled.

JOHN RITCHEY

Standing the Night Watch

AT SIX the sun goes down—it always does in these latitudes, just as it always comes up at six. Supper over, the entire crew pours from below. . . . Mattresses are hauled out and put on the cabin tops. Conversation is either reminiscent or controversial. We all speak with the complete authority of having read everything aboard on the subject. Then—and not as a slight to the company—someone doesn't answer when spoken to. He's asleep.

The Trade clouds march in their regimental regularity across the star-flecked sky. The helmsman leans back and steers with his feet—keeping Venus, there, off the port fore swifters. . . .

The ship runs easily on the steady Trade. The sails loom high above you. By instinct now you wheel her this way and that, keeping the point of the compass course on the little white line. Time, so important a dimension ashore, has ceased to exist and fantasy comes rushing. Looking up, the heavens become personal; stars seem to come close. Then you remember that the light of them that you see—blue, red, and green, winking—started perhaps a million years ago, started on their flash to earth; that that light, so constant now, may have ceased to exist centuries ago. With difficulty you drag yourself from the stars back to earth. . . . You see a tiny ship before you. Her sails are lit by the planets—the sea marches in long even lines that come and go over the edge of the earth, toward her, to her, and then pass. You come down, down and settle there.

You wheel her this way and that, keeping the point of the compass course on the little white line. Your journey for the night is over. You get up and sway to the motion of the ship. Time is a dimension again. It seems as if two hours must have passed and you squint at the watch in the dim light of the binnacle. You find you have steered for forty-five minutes. A flying-fish hits the deck near at hand and you retrieve him and place him where he won't wash overboard. An hour passes. You look at the watch. Now certainly you have steered your full time . . . fifteen more minutes. You fold your blanket. You give the next man five minutes' grace and then wake him. He comes to relieve you.

"West by south, error south?" you say.

"West by south, error south," he answers.

And as soon as his answer is out, your watch is over, your trick of responsibility is done.—BRUCE, and SHERIDAN FAHNESTOCK, in "Stars to Windward." (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

"The kingdom of God is within you"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMETIMES WE SEEM dissatisfied with our present situation and wish that a change might come about in our affairs. It may be that we think we should like to live in a different climate, or change our work or our place of residence. But have we tried to change our thinking? Dissatisfaction is in thought alone, and that is what needs to be changed. As we realize that, in reality, we are God's children, in our right place in His universe, any sense of dissatisfaction yields to a sense of peace and contentment. Obedience to God's law adjusts our affairs. When anything seems wrong, the primary need is for a change in our thinking, and then, whatever is best for us will unfold in our lives.

The following testimony was given at a Wednesday evening meeting in a Christian Science church. The speaker said that shortly after she learned to drive an automobile it was necessary for her to take a long trip. She started out with a great sense of fear. It seemed to her that the road was very narrow and the trucks that passed her were very wide. She knew that something had to be done about this, so, as soon as possible, she stopped the car and devoted some time to right thinking. She realized that God and His perfect harmonious universe, and man, the reflection of God, express order and harmony. Shortly after this she continued her journey and everything seemed different. The road now appeared to be wider and the trucks less large, and she proceeded with freedom and confidence. Nothing had changed but her own sense of things. Just as it was proved in this instance that when we think from the spiritual standpoint we free ourselves from an erroneous sense of things, so it can always be proved, if we will only turn to the truth. God is everywhere, so, in reality, we are always in Him and include in our being order, perfection, harmonious activity, health, and abundance.

Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 516 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "The substance, Life, intelligence, Truth, and Love, which constitute Deity, are reflected by His creation; and when we subordinate the false testimony of the corporeal senses to the facts of Science, we shall see this true likeness and reflection everywhere." The earnest study of Christian Science enables us to hold to the fact that God and His universe are present here and now. As we cling steadfastly to this truth, we shall find our present surroundings appearing more lovely and our present affairs better. The recognition of God and His harmonious universe brings His law to bear upon our human experience and uplifts it.

How well did Christ Jesus understand that "the kingdom of God is at hand" (Mark 1:15)! Nothing could shake his understanding that good is the fact of being. When he was out in a little boat with his disciples, a storm arose. His disciples were fishermen, and so accustomed to the water; yet the storm terrified them. But the Master lay calmly asleep, and when they awakened him he was surprised at their fear. Recognizing only the law of good, of harmony, he "said unto the sea, Peace be still" (Mark 4:39). And "the wind ceased, and there was a great calm."

In answer to a question as to when the kingdom of God should come, he said (Luke 17:21), "The kingdom of God is within you." The kingdom of heaven, or the kingdom of God, is a divine state of consciousness. It is not a place to be reached by accepting the belief of death as real, but something that can be obtained here and now by right thinking.

If we are selfish, envious, resentful, critical, dissatisfied, we are certainly far from the kingdom of heaven. As we realize that man is the reflection of divine Love, we cast out false qualities and learn to express unselfishness, forgiveness, tolerance, gentleness, gratitude. Keeping before us the fact that divine Principle—which man reflects—is divine Love, we are solicitous for the welfare of others, and seek to be of true service. As we realize that the real selfhood of everyone with whom we deal expresses divine Love, we find our relationships with others becoming pleasant and happy.

In Revelation we read (12:10), "Now is come salvation, and strength, and the kingdom of our God, and the power of his Christ." We are in the kingdom of God in the degree that we are governed by Christ, the spiritual idea.

Christian Science reveals that the real man dwells eternally in the kingdom of God, the consciousness of perfection. How wonderful it is to realize that this real man is the man we are, the man we always have been and always shall be!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Das Reich Gottes ist inwendig in euch"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MANCHMAL SCHEINEN WIR mit unserer gegenwärtigen Lage unzufrieden zu sein, und wir wünschen, daß eine Änderung in unseren Angelegenheiten eintreten möge. Wir denken wohl, wir möchten in einem andern Klima leben oder unsere Arbeit oder unsere Wohnung wechseln. Haben wir aber versucht, unser Denken zu ändern? Unzufriedenheit ist nur im Denken, und dieses ist, was geändert werden muß. Wenn wir erkennen, daß wir in Wirklichkeit Gottes Kinder sind, die an ihrem rechtmäßigen Platz in Seinem Weltall sind, weicht jeder Sinn der Unzufriedenheit einem Sinn des Friedens und der Zufriedenheit. Gehorsam gegen Gottes Gesetz bringt unsere Angelegenheiten in Ordung. Wenn etwas falsch zu sein scheint, ist in erster Linie unser Denken zu ändern, und dann wird sich alles, was zu unserem Besten dient, in unserem Leben entfalten.

In einer Mittwochabendversammlung einer christlich-wissenschaftlichen Kirche legte eine Dame ein Zeugnis ab, worin sie sagte, daß sie unmittelbar, nachdem sie das Automobilfahren gelernt hatte, eine lange Reise machen mußte. Sie war bei der Abfahrt ganz von Furcht erfüllt. Die Straße erschien ihr sehr schmal, und die vorbeifahrenden Lastwagen kamen ihr sehr breit vor. Sie wußte, daß sie so nicht weiterfahren konnte. Daher machte sie sobald wie möglich Halt und widmete einige Zeit rechtem Denken. Sie machte sich klar, daß Gott und Sein vollkommenes harmonisches Weltall und der Mensch, die Widerspiegelung Gottes, Ordnung und Harmonie ausdrücken. Kurz darauf setzte sie ihre Reise fort, und alles schien anders. Die Straße schien nun breiter zu sein, und die Lastwagen kamen ihr nicht mehr so groß vor, und sie fuhr ungehemmt und zuversichtlich weiter. Es hatte sich nichts als ihr eigener Sinn der Dinge geändert. Gerade wie in diesem Falle bewiesen wurde, daß wir uns von einem falschen Sinn der Dinge befreien, wenn wir vom geistigen Standpunkt aus denken, so kann es immer bewiesen werden, wenn wir uns nur der Wahrheit zuwenden. Gott ist überall; daher sind wir in Wirklichkeit immer in Ihm und schließen in unser Sein Ordnung, Vollkommenheit, harmonische Tätigkeit, Gesundheit und Fülle ein.

Mary Baker Eddy schreibt auf Seite 516 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Die Substanz, das Leben, die Intelligenz, die Wahrheit und die Liebe, welche die Gottheit bilden, werden von der Schöpfung der Gottheit widergespiegelt; wenn wir das falsche Zeugnis der körperlichen Sinne den Tatsachen der Wissenschaft unterordnen, werden wir dieses wahre Gleichnis und diese wahre Widerspiegelung überall erblicken". Aufrichtiges Eindringen in die Christliche Wissenschaft befähigt uns, daran festzuhalten, daß Gott und Sein Weltall hier und jetzt gegenwärtig sind. Wenn wir an dieser Wahrheit standhaft festhalten, finden wir, daß uns unsere jetzige Umgebung schöner und unsere gegenwärtigen Angelegenheiten besser erscheinen. Die Erkenntnis Gottes und Seines harmonischen Weltalls läßt Sein Gesetz auf unsere menschliche Erfahrung wirken und hebt sie höher.

Wie gut doch Christus Jesus verstand, daß „das Reich Gottes herbeigekommen ist" (Mark. 1, 15)! Nichts konnte sein Verständnis, daß das Gute die Tatsache des Seins ist, erschüttern. Als er mit seinen Jüngern in einem kleinen Schiff war, erhob sich ein Sturm. Seine Jünger waren Fischer und daher an das Wasser gewöhnt; dennoch erschreckte sie der Sturm. Aber der Meister schlief ruhig, und als sie ihn aufweckten, war er über ihre Furcht erstaunt. Da er nur das Gesetz des Guten, der Harmonie, anerkannte, „sprach er zu dem Meer: Schweig und verstumme!" (Mark. 4, 39). „Und der Wind legte sich, und es ward eine große Stille"

Als Antwort auf die Frage, wann das Reich Gottes kommen werde, sagte Jesus (Luk. 17, 21): „Das Reich Gottes ist inwendig in euch". Das Himmelreich oder das Reich Gottes ist ein göttlicher Bewußtseinszustand. Es ist nicht ein Ort, der durch den Glauben, daß der Tod wirklich sei, erreicht wird, sondern etwas, was durch rechtes Denken hier und jetzt erlangt werden kann.

Wenn wir selbstisch, neidisch, grollend, tadelsüchtig und unzufrieden sind, sind wir gewiß weit vom Himmelreich entfernt. Indem wir erkennen, daß der Mensch die Widerspiegelung der göttlichen Liebe ist, treiben wir falsche Eigenschaften aus und lernen Selbstlosigkeit, Versöhnlichkeit, Duldsamkeit, Sanftmut und Dankbarkeit ausdrücken. Indem wir die Tatsache im Auge behalten, daß das göttliche Prinzip—das der Mensch widerspiegelt—die göttliche Liebe ist, sind wir auf das Wohl anderer bedacht und suchen wahrhaft dienstfertig zu sein. Wenn wir uns klar machen, daß das wahre Selbst jedes einzelnen, mit dem wir zu tun haben, die göttliche Liebe ausdrückt, finden wir, daß wir in angenehme und glückliche Beziehungen zu anderen kommen.

In der Offenbarung des Johannes lesen wir (K. 12, 10): „Nun ist das Heil und die Kraft und das Reich unseres Gottes geworden und die Macht seines Christus" Wir sind in dem Grade im Reich Gottes, wie wir von dem Christus, der geistigen Idee, regiert werden.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt, daß der wirkliche Mensch ewig im Reich Gottes, im Bewußtsein der Vollkommenheit, weilt Wie wunderbar es ist, zu wissen, daß dieser wirkliche Mensch der Mensch ist, der wir sind, der Mensch, der wir immer gewesen sind und immer sein werden!

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

London's West End Has Its Foreign Quarter

SOHO'S ONLY TRADITION is that it is a foreign quarter, for it appears that when it was laid out in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries many of the wealthy Huguenots, who had fled from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settled in that new and fashionable district. But if Soho is still foreign, almost entirely so, it is certainly not a fashionable residential district, but a curious continental enclave in London's shopping district. It lies between the big shops and the theatres, between Regent and Oxford Streets, Charing Cross and Shaftesbury Avenue, a foreign island in London waters. There are not a few such foreign domains in London, but Soho is the only one in the West End. Its streets are straight and regular, most of its houses specimens of the excellent domestic architecture of the eighteenth century. Its main square has a number of these left, amongst which is a charming structure in its south-western corner which was once the Venetian Embassy (where Casanova is believed to have stayed), . . . It has fortunately been preserved, but a good many others have been replaced by taller modern offices, so that the general aspect of Soho Square is mixed. . . . Golden Square is almost entirely rebuilt; its houses are of all sorts of sizes and ages, so that it looks rather like a family of big and small, older and younger brothers and sisters. But Soho is not famous for its houses, but for its foreign restaurants. . . .

Soho has one of London's most entertaining street markets, in Berwick Street, and all that neighborhood is full of foreign grocers, bakers, and butchers. The very mixed foreign population has spread beyond the Soho boundaries and conquered New Compton Street and Charlotte Street amongst others. Greeks, Armenians, Cypriots, and Negroes have haunts in the former, while in the latter flourish more French, Italian, and German restaurants and *Delikatessen* shops. If Soho restaurants attract people of all classes, Charlotte Street has an artistic clientèle, for Fitzroy Street, which continues it and leads to the grand Adam houses of Fitzroy Square, is full of painters (attracted there by the great old rooms which make perfect studios). . . .

No bus passes through Soho; the roaring traffic of London only skirts its boundaries, and in this it is an island like St. James's. But it is as thoroughly cosmopolitan as the other is thoroughly English, and only in London could you find a foreign quarter so untouched by the spirit native to the city which surrounds it, and another so English and untouched by the modern cosmopolitan spirit. —From "The Spirit of London," by PAUL COHEN-PORTHEIM. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1940

Model Budget For Bay State Nearly Ready

Financial experts who have been working for months on project are nearing their goal.

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Modernization of Massachusetts' budgetary system to meet present day needs for a fiscal program equipped with safeguards against deficits is the goal of financial experts working at the State House today.

For several months such officials as Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance; Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R), of Brookline, Chairman of the important House Ways and Means Committee; Carl A. Raymond, retiring State Budget Commissioner, and George E. Murphy, State Comptroller, have been working on the modernization program. Within a short time a final draft of the "streamlined" budget will be placed before Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for his approval.

Moving Force

The Governor, eager for more ridgid control of the State's finances, is the moving force behind the present efforts to revise bugetary methods.

Not since 1919, when the present system was established as a vast improvement over previous methods, has Massachusetts' fiscal program been overhauled.

This year, with no legislative session being held for the first time in State history, the fiscal experts have been free to study the system carefully, lay plans for correcting financial loopholes and devise a system of checking thoroughly collection of revenues. For the first time Representative Bigelow has not been tied up daily with Ways and Means Committee perusal of the annual budget figures. Thus he has been available for the budget revision work.

Immediate Problem

The immediate problem, it is reported, is to develop a budget which will dovetail readily with the new accrual accounting system under which an accurate check is being made daily of all expenditures, so that at any time the state's financial picture can be quickly determined.

For years the budget adopted by the Legislature has not been in a form which could be integrated with the accounting system, thus causing considerable confusion.

However, when the 1941-42 biennial budget is sent to the Legislature in January, 1941, the revised budget will be readily adaptable to the accounting system.

Other Inclusions

It is understood that not only will the new budget program include what has been generally regarded as the State's financial program but the Metropolitan District Commission expenditures and the program of Federal grants used by the State annually.

Only by including such figures, the experts insist, can a clear picture be gained of the State's entire financial problems. It is hoped that the new program will result in a more evident public interest in the financial programs.

Some State officials, however, fear the "stratosphere" proportions of the all-inclusive budget will react unfavorably against the administration because of the $75,000,000 to $77,000,000 budget of recent years the program will reach $102,000,000 or more, according to previous indications.

Pose and Posies at Lexington Floral Display

By a Staff Photographer

At Historic Buckman Tavern

Top—Elizabeth Anne Webber finds all kinds of interests at the annual Flower Show of the Lexington Field and Garden Club, held in the old-time New England manner, at the old Buckman Tavern, as she poses beside the doorstep display of her mother, Mrs. M. Bernard Webber, Jr.

Below—Left: Mrs. Charles Roberts puts the final touches on a window decoration of bleeding hearts and tulips. Right: Mrs. Clem H. Ferguson arranges the orchid display of her husband, President of the Club, who has been an amateur orchid grower for many years.

Lexington Flower Show in N. E. Manner

Historical interest bowed to floral arrangements today at the old Buckman Tavern on Lexington Green.

Not as a rendezvous of Minute Men, but for a gathering of the Lexington Field and Garden Club, the old inn was filled with pleasant voices this morning, as the annual Flower Show of the Club got under way.

From the bouquet of flowering rhubarb on the stone doorstep to all-white sprays of stock and poppies in antique Bristol vases on the antique piano in an upstairs room, the show was arranged in keeping with the simple colonial atmosphere of the inn, where gathered the men of Lexington on that memorable day before the 19th of April in '75.

Seldom opened for shows or other purposes, the Lexington Club congratulated itself on its good fortune in obtaining this unique setting for this year's display. Perhaps the fact that it is the oldest garden club in the United States had something to do with it. Founded in 1876 and incorporated in 1891, it is older even than the Cambridge Plant Club, which for many years held that honor until records disproved its claim.

In New England Tradition

The effort this year, as explained by Mrs. Chester Cook, Chairman of the Show, was to get away from the usual "stylistic" presentation to something more in keeping with the tradition of New England. "We wanted the house furnished with flowers just as though it were decorated by people living in the home today," she said. "We have used flowers from our own gardens and arranged them in old containers such as most New England people have in their homes, getting away from the modernistic which is not in keeping with our surroundings."

Visitors exclaimed with delight at the unusual display in the tiny shed, down three steps, at the back of the house. Here Prof. Stephen F. Hamblin, professor of Horticulture at Harvard, exhibited an interesting collection of rock garden specimens, as well as herbs of all kinds.

In another corner, Mrs. M. Bernard Webber of the Lexington Club, as well as board member of the Federated Garden Clubs of America, had an artistic display of ferns of 26 varieties, and topping it all, to cast a soft circle of light on the greenery below, a lamp with copper base and an original shade made by Mrs. Webber herself, with a pressed spray of fern as decoration.

Mushrooms and Orchids

Mrs. Hollis Webster's collection of rare prints of mushrooms occupied a wall of the shed, and beneath exhibits of mushrooms "in person."

Exhibit of Clem H. Ferguson. President of the Lexington Club, whose hobby is orchid growing, offered a lesson in horticulture. It showed the seedling in a flask of nutritious solution; a tiny seedling nine months old, and on up to a 14-year-old plant in bloom. There is a span of seven years between the beginning of the orchid and its first blossom.

Flower arrangements in tin cans by the junior members of the Club took no back seat to the other displays. Artistic was the word for a tin varnish can containing sweet rocket, chive and rock garden pink. It also described the effect achieved by day lilies in a black can, with its shiny cover tipped back to reflect a yellow blossom.

The judges were: Mrs. John H. Cunningham, Vice-President of the Herb Society of America; Mrs. Harold Plimpton of the Chestnut Hill Garden Club, and Mrs. Irving C. Wright, President of the Chestnut Hill Garden Club.

Hours of the Show: today, 2 p. m. to 9 p. m. Tomorrow, Friday, from 12 noon to 9 p. m.

Tomatoes and Broccoli Popular, Booklet Says

Receipts and sources of Boston's food supply have been compiled by Miss Eleanor W. Bateman, of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, in booklet form, as an aid to those contending with problems of producing, distributing, and merchandising the food supply.

Improvement In Bank Rules Is Advocated

Speaker at Institute urges sound measures for the protection of bond portfolio.

Improved rules in banking will allow "American bankers to face the future with confidence, secure in the belief that our banks will prosper," declared Harold J. Marshall, Vice-President of National Spraker Bank of Canajoharie, N. Y., this afternoon as a departmental speaker at the thirty-eighth annual convention of the American Institute of Banking, the educational section of the American Bankers Association.

Two essential rules which Mr. Marshall urged are: a sound measure of the bond portfolio's vulnerability to a change in the prevailing yield in high-grade bonds, and "adoption of a staggered list of maturities falling due in approximately equal amounts over a period of years."

Bond Portfolio

"Uppermost in the minds of American bankers today is their concern for the future of their bond portfolio," he explained, in his address in the Hotel Statler. These two principles "will aid in the solution of the so-called confusing problems. If we have adequate capital these problems can be solved, even with the prevailing low yields on the bond portfolio.

"There probably has never been a time in the history of American markets and in the history of international and domestic politics when the future was so completely obscure as it is today," he explained. "We do not even know who will be fighting whom six months hence, although there is a fair presumption that somebody will be at war with somebody. The bond portfolio manager of today must consider treacherous credit risks, vanishing interest rates, low falls in prices, confused domestic politics, and European wars," Mr. Marshall said, in urging adherence to his two principles as a safeguard to the future of banking.

Meeting Problems

In explaining why and how bankers are meeting problems created by the Federal Wage and Hour law, Daniel A. Morris, Manager of the foreign department of the Market Street National Bank of Philadelphia, said: "Our objective in conforming to the provisions of the Act is twofold, to have a 42-hour week—40 next October—no more, no less, for all employees; and to accomplish this through the adoption of a simpler, smoother working operation, rather than merely gearing up the employees to a higher rate of production under the same old system."

Mr. Morris declared many banks feel they have made "real progress" with new equipment.

"New ideas in endorsement stamps and the actual endorsement of items have been introduced—electrically operated coin-sorting, counting, and wrapping machines, automatic change machines at windows, and so on. These have effected economies in time in banks where they had not previously been employed," he said.

Bank Insurance

In urging the spread of savings bank life insurance, Clyde S. Casady, Executive Secretary of the Savings Bank Life Insurance Council of Boston, contended that "the great masses of people in this country with limited incomes cannot afford a fraction of the insurance which they need and perhaps which many would like to have.

"By providing low-cost life insurance to voluntary buyers, by providing competent and impartial service, and by stressing the advantages of being thrifty, the mutual savings banks have a rare opportunity to gain new friends, increase individual purchasing power, and at the same time increase the scope of their activities as savings institutions."

Crime News Proportion

A check of representative newspapers made by the University of Toledo showed that 2.2 per cent of the daily reports dealt with crime, 5.3 per cent with foreign news, 5.3 per cent with society and 8.5 with sports.

Talks to Bankers

R. H. White

Clyde S. Casady
Head of Massachusetts Savings Bank Life Insurance Council

Wire-Tapping Probe Laid To Senator Green

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Sevellon Brown, editor of the Providence, R. I., Journal and Bulletin, told a Senate Committee today Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island instigated a Federal investigation of wire-tapping in Rhode Island to "thwart" his newspaper's investigation in Pawtucket, R. I.

The editor referred to a Department of Justice investigation of the tapping of the telephones of Mayor Thomas P. McCoy, Pawtucket, and the State Attorney General, Louis V. Jackvony.

Senator Green also introduced the resolution which directed the Senate committee to conduct hearings on the use of wire-tapping and listening devices.

Mr. Brown said the investigation conducted by his newspapers was directed at "a ring of political corruptionists who have long controlled Pawtucket and Central Falls."

Mayor McCoy and his associates, Mr. Brown declared, "tried to screen our investigation." He said the newspaper's investigation was "conducted as newspapers should conduct investigations."

Mr. Brown testified that he had protested to J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that FBI agents were "spreading my name around as a suspect" in connection with the Rhode Island wire-tapping.

Mr. Brown disclosed that Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island had advised him in late October or early November, 1939, that he had employed the Frank B. Bielaski private detective agency to investigate municipal government and elections in Rhode Island.

He said Governor Vanderbilt asked him to contribute toward paying the expenses of Bielaski, but he and Allison Stone, publisher of the newspapers, declined to participate in any investigation by an outside agency.

In response to questioning by committee counsel William P. Maloney, Mr. Brown said he had declined to tell the Federal agents that Governor Vanderbilt was responsible for hiring the agency which tapped McCoy's line, "because he told me that in confidence as a newspaperman."

Aid-Allies Post Goes to Conant

Following the radio address of Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Acting President of Smith College Tuesday night in which she pleaded for immediate aid for the Allies, announcement was made today of the selection of James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard University as Honorary Chairman of a local organization to achieve this end.

This organization is a branch of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies of which William Allen White, Emporia, Kan., editor is head. The Boston office, Mayo A. Shattuck announced, will co-ordinate the work of the National Committee in all the New England States except Connecticut which already is an affiliate of the National Committee.

McNutt Talks of Defense, With Politics on the Side

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor.

Disclosing that the vast agencies under his jurisdiction—including the employment services, the N. Y. A. and C. C. C.—have already completed a nation-wide survey of how they can assist in speeding the defense program, Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, and Democratic presidential possibility, said that this information is now in the hands of the National Defense Council.

It includes, Mr. McNutt, in Boston for dedication of the new U. S. Marine Hospital, Brighton, revealed, a report on the skills and training of some 6,000,000 persons available for defense work jobs. It also includes projects for training C. C. C. boys in auto, truck, and tank repairs, in cooking, construction and other work that has military connotation. Plans for an even wider gamut of activities for the 1,000,000 boys in the N. Y. A. are included, Mr. McNutt admitted.

Commenting on the dramatic change that has come over Washington, and, indeed, the country in the days since May 10 and the German march to the Lowlands, Mr. McNutt said that every department is literally concentrating day and night on defense and what America should do. Politics, he said, has almost disappeared from Washington conversation, despite the nearness of the conventions.

It might be interpolated that to the casual interviewer it appears that politics has taken a secondary position even in the thoughts of Mr. McNutt, who on other recent visits has quite obviously, if not candidly, been forwarding his own Presidential ambitions.

Second Place Speculation

When he was in Boston last January, for example, he was accompanied by press representatives and a liberal entourage of supporters. Even though, at that time, insisting he was a candidate only if President Roosevelt refused to run, the definite impression was left that Mr. McNutt, as one close to the President, personally felt likelihood of a third term was remote.

Today, that is not the impression Mr. McNutt leaves. A week ago he called upon the President to run again. Apparently, Mr. McNutt now feels the President will do just that.

Of course, events in Europe are no doubt largely responsible for this. As Mr. McNutt sees it, opposition to a third term, on traditional grounds, is lessening. Demand for a seasoned leader is more vocal. Most important, it looks as if the nomination were to be offered the President on a silver platter.

This brings up the question of a second place on the ticket for Mr. McNutt. He gave no hint as to his position today, but did remark that should the President accept the nomination, it would rule out anybody from New York.

In other words, it would not be good politics, from the orthodox viewpoint, to have both a presidential and vice-presidential candidate from the same State. This, of course, hits squarely at the prospects of Postmaster-General James A. Farley.

No doubt, elimination of Mr. Farley would affect the position of Mr. McNutt, but how much is only a speculation.

Mr. McNutt covered a number of subjects during an interview at the Copley Plaza, where he checked in early this morning after an overnight trip from Washington.

He heartily endorsed the idea of giving the Allies substantial aid in every way possible, except by entering the conflict.

"Greatest War Machine"

He said he still retains hope the United States can keep out, though he has a very realistic view of the basic issues involved in the struggle between democracy and totalitarianism. "Indifference," he said, "to the outcome in Europe means indifference to the whole future of the United States."

Of armaments, he said that the United States must not only equal, it must exceed the arms of any possible combination of powers. This means, he pointed out, that the United States is now embarked on building the greatest war machine of history.

In view of his service as High Commissioner for the Philippines, he was asked what he thought of the policy of leaving the United States Navy in Oriental waters while our own East Coast is left without the protection of large ships.

"No doubt," he replied, "the presence of our Navy has been a stabilizing factor in Far Eastern affairs, and upon the status of the Netherlands Indies, upon which our rubber and tin supplies are so largely dependent. It seems wise to leave the Navy there, especially since we are in no immediate apprehension of an invasion from across the Atlantic."

Mr. McNutt was an impromptu guest of the Yankee Division in Boston, speaking briefly at their meeting this afternoon.

At the Marine Hospital dedicatory services, he spoke of Boston's special place in the affections of all Americans as the "cradle of Liberty."

He leaves tonight at 8 for Washington and resumption of his war preparedness effort.

Urgency of Aviation Defenses Stressed by Former Governor

Convinced of the urgency and importance of building American aviation defenses against the possibility of European aggression, former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller today stated from his summer home in Rye Beach, N. H., that he was "rather impatiently" awaiting confirmation from Washington of his appointment to the post of Regional New England Director of the General Civilian Committee co-operating in the plan for training fliers.

Speaking over the telephone from his home in Rye, the former Republican standard bearer frankly said that he has not been and is not now in favor of compulsory aviation training, although he stated that he had not given adequate thought to the broader interpretation of that issue as applied to other fields of military preparedness. He believed, however, that the volunteer system would adequately cover all the immediate needs of the nation for well-trained aviation pilots.

Pleased to Help

Because of the urgency of national preparedness and because he would like to make his contribution to a great national need, Mr. Fuller said that he would be only too pleased to accept the task of organizing New England's facilities for the training of aviation experts.

Until he knew what the duties would include and until he had appraised his own capacities for fulfilling these duties, however, Mr. Fuller would not say whether he would accept the appointment. If it is a matter of organization, solely, Mr. Fuller's friends vouched for his ability to fill the post 100 per cent.

The former Governor said he was expecting to hear from Col. Frank Knox at any time, since the name of Fuller was first on the list of appointments made by the national head in the gigantic campaign to build "Plattsburghs of the air" in all parts of the United States.

Production Estimates

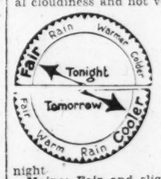
As a business man and an expert in automotive fields (Mr. Fuller is head of the New England distributing branch of the Packard Motor Car Company) the former Governor did not believe that the motor industry could fulfill the nation's demands for 50,000 planes in less than three years, starting from scratch.

The first step in any New England program of aviation preparedness, Mr. Fuller pointed out, would be a survey of fields available, and the selection of promising volunteers for pilot work. A program of this sort, he believed, is going to be far more elaborate than the average person realizes. He would naturally consult first with the Governor for State assistance in setting up a sound, technical organization

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair with occasional cloudiness and not very warm this afternoon, tonight and Friday; somewhat cooler, with lowest temperature tonight in the lower 60's; moderate, occasionally fresh west to northwest winds. For Saturday: Cloudy and warmer, some possibility of showers or thunderstorms by Saturday afternoon or night.



Maine: Fair and slightly warmer on the coast and cooler in southwest portion tonight; Friday fair and cooler on the coast.

New Hampshire: Fair and cooler in southeast portion tonight and Friday.

Vermont. Fair and slightly cooler tonight, Friday partly cloudy.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and cooler tonight; Friday partly cloudy, cooler on the coast.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds tonight shifting to east on Friday over north portion and moderate to fresh north winds tonight, shifting to east on Friday over south portion; fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

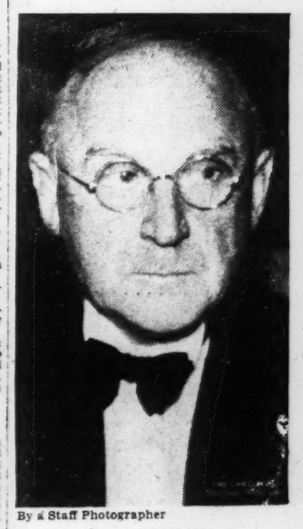
	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	85	New Orleans	78	86
Chicago	65	87	New York	75	86
Denver	52	85	Norfolk	76	88
Helena	44	66	Philadelphia	79	84
Kansas City	74	90	St. Louis	74	93
Los Angeles	56	70	San Francisco	53	67
Miami	80	86	Washington	77	89
Minneapolis	63	72			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., June 6.
B—Maximum, June 5.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:32 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 10.5 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:47 p. m., E. D. S. T., Thursday.



By a Staff Photographer

Alvan T. Fuller

Proposed Regional Director for N. E. of General Civilian Committee co-operating in plan for training fliers

Emerson College Observances Open With Naming of Trustees

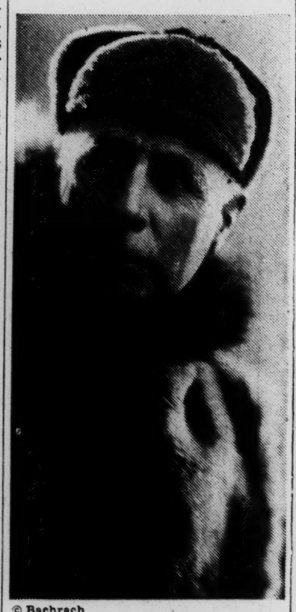
Five national figures were elected to the Emerson College Board of Trustees this afternoon. They are Dr. Wilbur L. Cross, for eight years Governor of Connecticut; Lieut. Commander Donald MacMillan, Arctic Explorer; Godfrey Dewey, Lake Placid Club Executive; Lowell Thomas, news commentator, and Mrs. Dagmar Perkins Hawley, educational consultant.

The election of the new Trustees marked the opening of Emerson's five-day observance of its sixty-first commencement. This evening "Our Town," the famous play by Thornton Wilder, will be presented in its original form in the College's new theater which is being dedicated as part of the Commencement Exercises. The production is under the direction of Mrs. Gertrude Binley Kay, A second commencement play "Once in a Lifetime," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman will be presented Friday evening. The Commencement Ball for the benefit of the theater fund will be held Friday evening at the Hotel Somerset.

Saturday will be Alumni Day at the College with a business session in the morning, an alumni luncheon at the University Club and second presentation of "Once in a Lifetime," in the evening.

The Baccalaureate Services will be held at the Old South Church on Sunday where the graduates will be addressed by the Rev. Russell Henry Stafford. A senior recital tea will be held at the Hotel Vendome during the afternoon.

Next Monday morning at the Commencement Exercises to be held in the new theater, Robert P. Tristram Coffin, American poet, will be the principal speaker.



© Bachrach

Donald MacMillan

One of five elected to the Emerson College Board

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Page 8

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Three Cheers for the Irish," with Priscilla Lane and Dennis Morgan. 2:30, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Sidewalks of London," with Charles Laughton. 4:15, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blondie on a Budget," with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Also "My Son, My Son," with Brian Aherne. 2:50, 6:05, 9:25.

Exeter—
"My Son, My Son," with Brian Aherne. 2:10, 5:30, 9:05. Also "Star Dust," featuring Linda Darnell. 4:05, 7:40.

Fenway—
"Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye, Don Ameche and Henry Fonda. 1:15, 5:15, 9:15. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee and Cordell Hickman. 3:45, 7:40.

Fine Arts—
The Vienna Choir Boys in "Symphony in the Mountains." 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:40. "Information Please." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
Anna Neagle and Ray Milland in "Irene." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Earthbound," with Warner Baxter and Andrea Leeds. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. Also "Information Please." 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 7:45.

Metropolitan—
Edward G. Robinson, Ann Sothern and Humphrey Bogart in "Brother Orchid." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Flight Angels," with Virginia Bruce. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Modern—
"Typhoon," with Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50. Also "Opened by Mistake," with Charles Ruggles. 10:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6:, 8:30. Tomorrow: "The Dark Command," with Claire Trevor, John Wayne, Walter Pidgeon and Roy Rogers. Also "Hell's Angels."

Orpheum—
"Waterloo Bridge," with Robert Taylor and Vivien Leigh. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "The Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye, Don Ameche and Henry Fonda. 10:20 a. m., 2, 5:45, 9:25. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee and Cordell Hickman. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:15, 8.

R. K. O. Boston—
Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier in "21 Days Together." 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 9:55. Also "LaConga Nights," with Hugh Herbert. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:30, 8:35.

State—
"Waterloo Bridge," with Robert Taylor and Vivien Leigh. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "The Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 1:45, 5:10, 8:30.

Scollay—
"Typhoon," with Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7, 9:40. Also "Opened by Mistake," with Charles Ruggles. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 5:50, 8:30. Tomorrow: "The Dark Command," with Claire Trevor, John Wayne, Walter Pidgeon and Roy Rogers. Also "Hell's Angels," with Virginia Bruce.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Holland—Before the War," "Gateway to the Northwest," "Silent Wings." "Impersonations from Mae West to Charles Laughton." Latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: Latest news—War Films. Special March of Time's "Background for War—The Mediterranean." "Vacation Previews," "Over the Seven Seas." "Television Previews," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
Official war scenes of actual combat: Disney's Donald Duck; Information Please; Our U. S. Air Force; A Modern Musical; Dixie Travels; and 30 minutes of news. 10 a. m. until midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Gangs of Chicago," with Lloyd Nolan. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:10. Also "It's Love I'm After" with Bette Davis. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 8:40. Tomorrow: "Fifth Column Squad." Also "The Black Room," with Boris Karloff.

Tremont—
"Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. Also "Disorderly Conduct," with Spencer Tracy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Dr. Cyclops," with Albert Dekker and Janice Logan. 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Also "Star Dust" with Linda Darnell and John Payne. 1:10, 4, 7, 9:55. Tomorrow: "Free, Blonde and 21." Also "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," starring Raymond Massey, and Mary Todd.

University—
"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," starring Raymond Massey. 2:50, 6:15, 9:35. Also Shirley Temple in "The Bluebird." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Coronation March from "The Prophet" Meyerbeer
Overture to "Sakuntala" Goldmark
Scherzo from the Octet Mendelssohn
Roumanian Rhapsody No. 1 Enesco
Piano Concerto No. 2 in F minor, op. 21 Chopin
Soloist: Jan Smeterlin
Fantasy on Gershwin Melodies
Favane Gould
"Stars and Stripes Forever," March Sousa

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on British Exhibition by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

News and reviews of plays, concerts and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Musical Education Aided By New Recording Venture

Public education in music through wide distribution of phonograph records at nonprofit prices is being launched tonight at a Copley-Plaza Hotel banquet, to which more than 2,400 educators and symphony patrons in the Boston area have accepted invitations.

The banquet is part of a national campaign under the chairmanship of Dr. Howard Hanson, director of the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N. Y., who reports the national movement has been made possible through the co-operation of a large recorder, private and public educators, and orchestras which have requested that their names be not used in publicity, inasmuch as they have waived royalties in order to keep the retail price low.

The banquet launching the drive in Boston is reported to be the largest of its kind ever assembled for a specific musical project; largest in the history of the Copley-Plaza, the invitational affair is requiring the use of all public rooms for tables.

The welcoming address is to be given by Edward Burlingame Hill, Professor Emeritus of Music at Harvard University; James A. Ecker, Supervisor of Music in Boston's public schools, is to speak on "Cultural and Educational Achievement for Boston." Edward T. Engle of the Washington headquarters of the National Committee for Music Appreciation is to tell of the national aims, including free libraries for recordings, similar to free book libraries.

For 12 weeks beginning next Monday, a single work each week is to be offered for sale at $1.69 for the six-side set, the equivalent of a $6 set under present "name" labels, according to the Committee headquarters here.

The first work to be offered is Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony," on sale for a week beginning June 10; the following week Beethoven's No. 5 Symphony is to be on sale.

announcement

Friday, June 7

•

our annual

Newton Day sale

of

children's apparel

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Newton Centre Shop

for children

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Stearns

BOSTON

Lottery Charge Against Deacon Goes to Jury

The trial of Dr. Frank Deacon of Chicago, former U. S. Army reserve officer charged with participating in the $20,000,000 nationwide Will Rogers lottery swindle, today went to the jury in the Federal District in Boston.

Judge George C. Sweeney, began his charge to the panel shortly before noon, following arguments of Jackson J. Holtz, counsel for the Government. William H. Lewis, Jr., attorney for the defendant, had earlier termed the Government testimony "uncorroborated statements that were no evidence that the defendant was aware of this lottery."

Dr. Deacon stated during the trial that he was unaware that Abraham Zimmerman, head of the lottery ring, was the Joseph White with whom Dr. Deacon, as head of the Will Rogers Memorial Hospital, had dealt in connection with holding a "contest" to benefit the Hospital.

Of 71 defendants indicted last summer and since arraigned, Dr. Deacon was the only one to plead not guilty to the charges. One of three women indicted as co-conspirators has not been arraigned as yet.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Holtz told the jury that in order to believe the defendant, the panel would be compelled to disbelieve the evidence of all the Government witnesses and of one of the defense witnesses. The defendant's contradictions of testimony, he said, were the result of "wild, desperate plunging to cover up his own desperate conduct."

South End Viewed In Housing Plan

Possibility that several large South End dwelling properties may be taken over and rebuilt and modernized and operated as housing projects arose today when Mayor Maurice J. Tobin accompanied Councilor Henry L. Shattuck on a tour of the area.

Councilor Shattuck, it is known, has favored reconstructing structurally-sound buildings rather than tearing them down and replacing them entirely by the new housing projects.

John A. Breen, Chairman of the Boston Housing Authority, said today that such an endeavor could be undertaken under terms of the Authority's powers.

Eastern Star Officials

Michelson

Mrs. Alice W. Mathaurs
Grand Esther of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star.

Charles E. Mathaurs
Worthy Grand Patron, Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star.

Star Officers to Be Honored

Three Eastern Star Chapters—Virginia, Lexington, and Paul Revere—are to hold a joint reception to Charles E. Mathaurs, of Lexington, newly elected Worthy Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, and other Grand Officers, at Cary Memorial Hall, Lexington, next Saturday evening. Indications point to its being one of the most brilliant of the social functions held for new Grand Officers this season.

Mr. Mathaurs is a Past Worthy Patron of Virginia Chapter of Dorchester. He has lived in Lexington for the past nine years, and while there has been a member of Lexington Chapter, O. E. S. Sharing the reception with him will be his wife, Mrs. Alice W. Mathaurs, a Past Worthy Matron of Virginia Chapter, who has been appointed Grand Esther of the Grand Chapter for the ensuing year.

Mrs. Laura Roberts, and Mrs. Kathryn McKenzie, Past Worthy Matrons of Virginia Chapter, and now Deputy Grand Matron, and Deputy Grand Marshal, respectively, are being honored in the joint reception, as are Miss Helen Booker, Past Worthy Matron of Lexington Chapter, and now Grand Warder, and Mrs. Leila Blake, Past Worthy Matron of Paul Revere Chapter of Bedford, and now Grand Organist of the Grand Chapter.

Following a banquet at 6:30 p. m., the elaborate reception will be held with a majority of the Grand Officers of the Grand Chapter in the line. An entertainment is to follow the reception.

'Symphony in the Mountains'

The Arts in Boston

"Symphony in the Mountains," which brings the Vienna Choir Boys to the screen at the Fine Arts, is a pleasant film, combining music, skiing, and mischievous school pranks in a romantic little story set against the background of a Tyrolean mountain village. The film was made in Austria in pre-Anschluss days, and is provided with English subtitles.

The boys are supposed to be pupils of a teacher who believes that they should be instructed in song and winter sports as well as in more conventional subjects. That, of course, is convenient for purposes of the entertainment. His pedagogical problems are complicated by his romantic interest in the older sister of one of the youngsters. Before a happy conclusion is reached, he finds the progress of his courtship interrupted by the arrival of another girl, the rival suit of the village storekeeper—who comes as close to being a villain as anyone in the story—and by the burning of a barn which he is accused of setting on fire. The boys, for their part, are to be heard in the rehearsal of a Nativity play as well as in other choruses. When their teacher is lodged in jail they come to his rescue by giving a concert in a hotel to raise money for an attorney to defend him.

Much of the flavor of the film comes from its simplicity. The boys are attractive actors as well as singers, and do their work with an agreeable lack of self-consciousness. Among the adult players, Hans Holt makes the teacher a likable fellow; Heli Finkenzeller is his pretty sweetheart; and Elfi Gerhardt, the flirtatious city girl who brings about temporary misunderstandings. Ferdinand Mayerhofer as the prospective father-in-law of the teacher and Fritz Kampers as the rival suitor contribute a pair of capable character portrayals.

The program includes an "Information Please" film, "Which Way America," and Disney's "Farmyard Symphony." E. F. M.

★ ★ ★

Flower Prints

A beautiful display of flower prints is currently on view at Goodspeed's, 18 Beacon Street. It consists of a special collection of engravings by Mrs. Edward Bury, and a miscellaneous selection of floral portraits.

Mrs. Bury lived in Liverpool a century ago. In her day it was fashionable for young women to amuse themselves by making water colors of flowers. But flowers were also depicted for more serious and more useful purpose, to wit, as illustrations in botany books. Mrs. Bury made no claim to technical knowledge of flowers and she sought the advice of horticulturists. She was lauded for her accuracy, and her drawings were engraved by Robert Havell, who had also done Audubon's "Birds of America." The engravings which may now be seen at Goodspeed's were published in London between 1831 and 1834 under the title, "A Selection of Hexandrian Plants." Mrs. Bury's subjects include only amaryllis and lilies, and there are some very rare specimens. The colors are clear as are the designs.

Also exhibited are original copperplates, colored by hand from the Botanical Magazine, published by William Curtis (1787-1821). Here is a handsome collection of floral subjects, which are not only clear recordings of the subject, but handsome pictures.

Somehow a vogue has recently emerged for these flower prints, despite the fact that there are so many flowers painted by contemporaries, and so many colored reprodutions available. There is something so clear and business-like and satisfactory in these little likenesses of varied blossoms. Those who executed them had no rarefied ideas of form, design, impressionism or expressionism; they knew they must be precise and articulate. They did not try to alter or rearrange the material. They had to meet the requirements of experienced botanists, and they were subject to correction. Yet they still managed to express themselves with gentleness, and a note of quiet sentiment. Despite their objective viewpoint the flower designers conveyed something of their personal delight in their charming models. The blossom speaks for itself in the floral print and is not merely an instrument upon which personal temperament plays its distinctive tune.

There is another feature revealed; it is the eloquence and charm of line. Flower painters today have abandoned the contour for the mass, the texture for the tone, and consequently they remain unobservant of, or indifferent to, the calligraphic beauty of the petals. D. A.

Red Cross Funds Keep on Mounting

Jamaica Plain, its quota oversubscribed by 70 per cent, today led Greater Boston communities in the extended drive for American Red Cross war relief funds, which this morning totaled $356,429.

Dover is second with its quota subscribed 155 per cent, local Red Cross headquarters at 17 Gloucester Street announced. Westwood has subscribed 140 per cent; Dedham, 125 per cent, and Canton, 111 per cent, it was reported.

Belmont has collected 98 per cent of its quota; Chelsea, 92 per cent; Dorchester and Brookline, 79 and 78 per cent respectively, and many committees between 60 and 70 per cent, officials declared.

The extended drive was decided upon to aid in the national campaign to double the quota to $20,000,000. Boston's original goal was $300,000, which was passed this week.

Toronto Exhibition

TORONTO, Ontario—The Toronto Exhibition will be held this year from Aug. 23 to Sept. 7, it is officially announced.

Boston C. of C. Would Boost Income Taxes

Substantially higher income taxes for those taxpayers who are in the "medium brackets" with abolition of some existing but "unwarranted" deductions and exemptions, and a "moderate increase" in the taxation of corporations, are recommended by the Boston Chamber of Commerce to finance national defense appropriations.

A program of this sort was drawn up for presentation to Congress, as a substitute for the 10 per cent increase in existing Federal taxes as proposed in H. R. 9966, according to Philip Nichols, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Taxation and Expenditures, in a statement today.

Estimated yield of the higher income tax for those in the medium brackets, is $700,000,000, said Mr. Nichols, with more if some of the present exemptions and deductions are abolished.

Personal incomes from $1,000 to $50,000 annually offer the most productive reservoirs of potential revenue, Mr. Nichols explained. Higher incomes are already taxed to, if not beyond, the point of diminishing returns, while "any attempt to collect taxes on net incomes from these receiving less than $1,000 annually would be unduly expensive in proportion to the additional revenue received," he said, quoting the report of his committee.

Report Points Out

Persons with incomes from $1,000 to $50,000 receive nearly 90 per cent of the net income of all those filing returns, but pay only about 40 per cent of the taxes, the report points out. "The American rates of taxation in these brackets are far less than in similar brackets in foreign countries before the outbreak of the present war, and of course the disparity is even greater now.

"If the effective rate—that is, the proportion of tax to income as a whole and not the rate in the highest bracket reached by the taxpayer—was increased so as to start with 1.5 per cent on those between $1,000 and $2,000, and reach a maximum of 18 per cent on those between $25,000 and $50,000, an increase in the receipts from the income tax of $700,000,000 could be expected.

"If deductions for personal expenses not incurred in business, or even in earning taxable income, such as taxes and mortgage interest on the residences of taxpayers owning their homes, were stricken out a further substantial increase in the tax could be effected.

Delicate Subject

"The imposing of additional tax burdens on corporations at the present time is a delicate subject, since business deterrents must be carefully avoided. Excess profits and war profits taxes during the previous war were extremely productive, but almost impossible to assess accurately. It is hoped that even if we are involved in war there will be no excess profits or war profits to tax."

"When, however, one remembers what is occurring in Asia and Europe at the present time, no sacrifice is too great that will protect our own country from attack by sea, land or air."

Sirois Continues G. O. P. State Head

Maj. Edward D. Sirois of Lawrence will continue as Chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee as the result of his re-election yesterday. Mr. Sirois formerly served as Assistant Secretary to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The Committee also voted to hold the Republican State convention on Sept. 28 at Symphony Hall, Boston.

Other officers elected yesterday included Mrs. Margaret A. Green of Holyoke, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Madge N. Ray of Hudson, Secretary; Harcourt Amory of Ipswich, Treasurer, and Parker Trowbridge of Worcester, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Speeches were delivered by Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Sirois.

Lions Choose Swampscott For 1941 District Meeting

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 6 (AP)—Swampscott, Mass., has been chosen as the 1941 meeting place for the 33rd district of Lions Clubs. Four District Governors have been chosen—Edward J. Shea, of Brattleboro; Willard Thompson, Melrose, Mass.; Robert Turner, Foxboro, Mass., and Benjamin Genter, Greenfield, Mass.

Connecticut Plans Defense Aid Through Revived State Council

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 6—Connecticut is laying the groundwork in its State Administration for preparedness.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin has announced plans for a State Council of Defense to function in a war emergency.

Co-ordination of military activities of the State with other vital services will be sought through the Council, similar to one that functioned effectively for a short period after the hurricane disaster of 1938. Governor Baldwin has been spending most of his time for the past month on plans for meeting the emergency outlined by President Roosevelt in his message to the Congress. He has met with industrial leaders and has discussed mobilizationwith all Mayors of the State. The State Council of Defense grew out of these discussions.

Represented in the group will be the military arm of the State Government, the State Police, the State Highway Department, industry, communication companies, water, gas and power companies, transportation agencies and the State Health Department.

State Police, it is assumed, would have the job of co-operating with Federal investigators in guarding against subversive activities and sabotage. The State Highway Department has control of all roads and bridges. The representatives of industry would include members of the aviation and munitions industries. Transportation spokesmen would be both from the railroads and the trucking companies.

Personnel of the new Council will be named after the Governor returns from the national Governors' Conference in Minnesota.

Keep Congress on Job

In telegrams to the eight members of Congress from Connecticut Governor Baldwin urged that Congress put off adjournment until measures to assure an adequate national defense had been completed. He told the Senators and Representatives there is "a growing sentiment" in Connecticut that Congress should stay on the job "until every emergency caused by the international situation has been adequately taken care of or has passed."

Radio 'Hams' Aid Defense

Amateur radio operators of the United States have offered their services to the Government if needed in a war emergency. Meeting in Hartford, the Directors of the American Radio Relay League voted to place their facilities at the disposal of the Government. The league is composed of radio "hams" scattered through the country, each with his own wireless telephone equipment, operating on amateur frequencies. They have often given service in such emergencies as floods or storms that interrupted regular communications.

Yale Vote on U. S. Position

At Yale the vote is, apparently, 1,400 to 600, in favor of strict isolation for the United States. A petition signed by 1,400 students and faculty members, favoring isolation, brought a condemnatory blast from Dr. William Lyon Phelps. Another petition signed by 600 declared that the United States should give immediate aid of all kinds to the Allies. The second petition was signed by President Seymour. The first petition, said Dr. Phelps, would please "all enemies of the United States Government now in America."

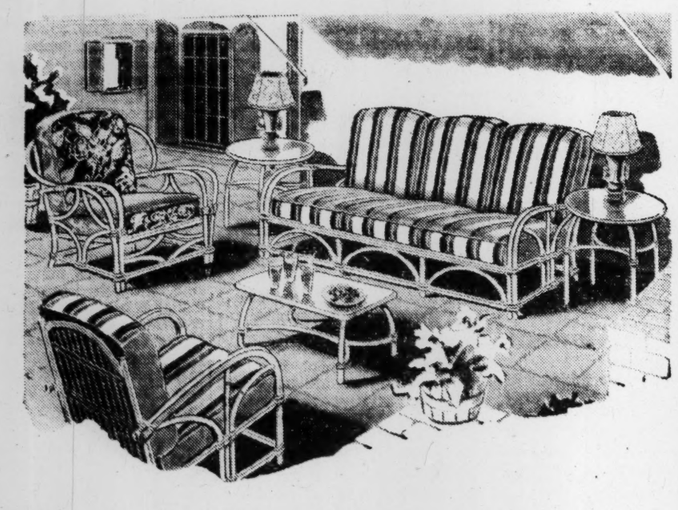
Dike Work Appears Ended

Amid national defense preparations, Hartford saw its hopes for further extension of its Connecticut River dikes disappear. The House, in Washington, voted down legislation authorizing extensions of the dike both north and south of the city. Connecticut representatives argued in vain that the dikes give protection to vital war industries in the Hartford area.

Brown Named to FCC

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt reappointed Thad H. Brown of Ohio today to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a seven-year term beginning July 1. The nomination must be confirmed by the Senate.

You'll LIKE Our
Summer Furniture Show



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A reed rocker in choice of attractive, co-ordinating covers $5.95

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TONIGHT AT 8:30
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ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
SUNDAY, JUNE 9
REQUEST PROGRAM

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by
HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

Get a Front Row Seat for
MARITIME DAY
Special Harbor Cruise
Sunday, June 9, 12:30 PM

Enjoy Boston's Biggest Spectacle in comfort. See the Aquacade, Parade of Ships (including Warships), Crew Races, Fire Boat Demonstration, etc. close up. SS. Steel Pier leaves COMMONWEALTH PIER 12:30 P. M. Sunday for 5-hour cruise in and around festivities. $1.50.

Daily sail to Provincetown from Foster's Wharf 10 A. M. $2.

Cape Cod Steamship Co., Boston, Hub 2650

S.S. STEEL PIER

1940 Prices on
FRIGIDAIRE
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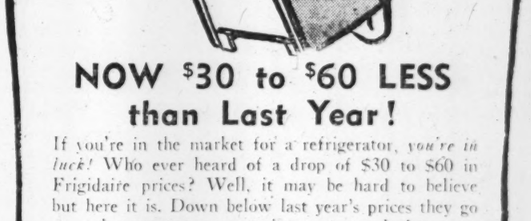
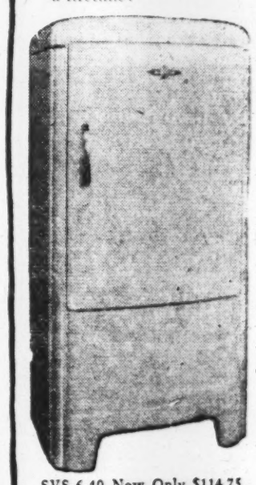
Swoop to
ALL TIME LOW!



NOW $30 to $60 LESS than Last Year!

If you're in the market for a refrigerator, *you're in luck!* Who ever heard of a drop of $30 to $60 in Frigidaire prices? Well, it may be hard to believe but here it is. Down below last year's prices they go . . . the greatest opportunity you ever had to save real money on this top-quality electric refrigerator. Remember, these are all brand new, up-to-the-minute Frigidaires. Every one a gem of perfection, every one sure to bring you years of complete satisfaction.
Look them over NOW. Such a chance comes once in a lifetime!



SVS-6-40 Now Only $114.75
Big 6 cu. ft. model

ONLY FRIGIDAIRE OFFERS SUPER-VALUE THROUGH

- The famous METER-MISER.
- The COLD WALL Principle of Refrigeration.
- Double-Easy QUIC-KUBE ICE TRAYS and GRID RELEASE.
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- New "Window-Top Hydrater."
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Edison Shops
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Strong Sentiment for Allies Shown by Yankee Division Units

Although no clearly defined stand on United States neutrality could be drawn from delegates arriving in Boston today for the 21st National Convention of the Yankee Division Association, sentiment for an Allied victory was strong.

Discussing the possibility of important resolutions to be adopted by the Convention which will state the veterans' position in the present world crisis, Commander Jerry D. O'Leary of Providence, R. I., said, "Of course we are in sympathy with the Allies. We want them to win because the future of civilization depends on such a victory."

A telegram received today from the St. Louis, Mo., chapter of the YD urging immediate shipment of 1,000 planes to the Allies gave an inkling of what support the veterans of the first World War would favor. Commander O'Leary expressed the opinion that the Convention would go on record as opposing American participation in the war except in the event of invasion.

Welcomed Home in 1919

The three-day convention which opened today is the first to be held in Boston since that memorable day in 1919 when the returning 26th Division paraded through the streets of the city in a tumultuous welcome home celebration. The Yankee Division, headed by Maj. Gen. Clarence Edwards, was composed exclusively of volunteer National Guardsmen from all of the New England States. It was the first complete division of Americans to arrive overseas and compiled a distinguished record of service on the Western Front.

Urging a strong national defense as the best possible move for this country, Commander O'Leary warned against the "fifth column" danger. As a possible guard against subversive efforts the YD Commander urged that opportunity be given every person in the United States, whether a citizen or not, to renew publicly his pledge of allegiance to the country. Such a plan, which he said might be presented to the Convention in the form of a resolution, would help to segregate un-American individuals who might refuse to take the pledge, he held.

Distinguished Visitors

It was announced this morning by a spokesman for the Cleveland, Ohio, chapter that Mrs. Charles Otis, sister of General Edwards and generally recognized as "mother of the organization," would make a special trip from her home in Cleveland to be present at the Convention session on Saturday and to view the parade. Mrs. Otis will leave the Ohio City Friday evening and will arrive at Boston early Saturday morning.

An unexpected visitor at Convention headquarters this morning was Paul V. McNutt, former National Commander of the American Legion and a possible candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Mr. McNutt, in Boston to dedicate the new Marine Hospital in Brighton, told Commander O'Leary he would address the convention at the opening session this afternoon.

Greetings from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will mark the convention opening at 4 p. m. A resolution committee will be appointed with Nate Golden of Washington, D. C., scheduled for the chairman's post. The usual reports will be read and distinguished guests will be presented.

The second business session of the Convention will convene tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. at which time the resolutions will be presented. The afternoon will be open for sightseeing and in the evening a fireworks display from barges on the Charles River Basin and an antiaircraft defense demonstration will be staged. This will be followed by a military ball in the Grand Ball Room of the Copley-Plaza.

Flagship America Of U. S. Lines Off For Boston June 9

The United States Lines flagship America, the largest merchant vessel ever built in the Western hemisphere, will sail from the builder's yard, Newport News, Va., June 9, for Boston for drydocking and cleaning preparatory to speed trials and government tests off the coast of Maine.

The America cost approximately $17,000,000. It is 723 feet long, 92-foot beam and 100 feet deep, with a displacement of 34,370 tons.

Capt. Joseph I. Kemp of Boston, who has a record of some 800 trial runs to his credit, will be on the bridge on the trip up from Newport News and in the trials off Maine beginning June 12. Roscoe H. Prior, President of the Boston Propeller Club, will be a guest on the trial run.

Teachers College Awards Degrees

Graduation exercises were held this afternoon at the Teachers College of the City of Boston with over 100 seniors receiving degrees.

The exercises were presided over by William H. J. Kennedy, President, and the commencement address was delivered by Samuel Hazzard Cross, Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures at Harvard University. Dean William L. Linehan presented the degrees to the seniors and honorary degrees were presented by Joseph C. White, Chairman of the Boston School Committee.

Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Boston Public Schools, made an address of welcome to graduates.

Child Delinquency Remedies Studied

Cambridge clergy have united with the Cambridge Youth Commission in a program to reduce juvenile delinquency. Chairman Ralph W. Robart of the Commission announced yesterday that many of the clergy had agreed to a proposal to appoint a special committee of five members of the laity to join with the Commission and the juvenile aid squad of the police department.

Lieut. Thomas F. Stokes, in charge of the juvenile aid squad, said that 240 cases had been investigated by the police, with a minority reaching the courts, and that much good had been accomplished by the organization.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 236 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Friday, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., WRUL, 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUW, 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Saturdays in June, 9 a. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—First Tuesday, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Week of June 10-15, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
Worcester—Second Friday, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, June 22, 12:15 p. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield — Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., WRUL, 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUW, 6.04mc (49.6m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of the month, 7.15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m.).
Panama City — First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m.).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m.).

World War Days Recalled

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at YD Convention Headquarters

Top—Jerry D. O'Leary, National Commander of the Yankee Division of the A. E. F., with Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator and former National Commander of the American Legion, who dropped in at convention headquarters in the Copley-Plaza today. Bottom—John J. Goss, National Historian of the YD from Hartford, Conn., receives convention button from Miss Mary M. O'Neil at the registration desk.

New Forces Rush to Support Of Old Colony as Defense Need

Controversy over the Old Colony Railroad which serves the South Shore of Massachusetts, flared again today when Gov. Leverett Saltonstall took issue with a statement attributed to Secretary of War Harry Woodring that the Old Colony was not necessary for defense purposes. Almost at the same time two briefs were filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by two groups interested in keeping the road in operation.

"It is inconceivable to me," said Governor Saltonstall, "that the Old Colony will not be vital, in peace or in war, to the independence and economic future of the South Shore."

Declaring that public necessity from the point of view of defense demands the retention of the branches comprising the Boston group of the Old Colony Railroad Associated Industries of Massachusetts announced today that a brief had been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The brief declared that "the shipbuilding industry at Quincy should not in any way be hampered in its operations. The Navy ammunition depot at Hingham is a vital factor in naval defense. But perhaps more important is the necessity of coastal rail lines to provide for the rapid movement of military supplies along our sea coast."

As to the consolidation provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act, the Associated Industries emphasizes the fact that unification and not separation of railroad properties is the desired objective and has so been recognized by the Commission. This principle is applicable in this instance "when it is proposed totally to abandon certain lines which are of vital importance to an area which has existed and expanded since the days of the Pilgrim Fathers. Some communities cannot exist without rail connections and no community can grow without them."

The special legislative commission on railroads and Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, also filed a brief against abandonment which stated in part:

"The fact that the lines involved in this petition carry in excess of 7,000,000 passengers annually is undisputed. Such a tremendous number of passengers dependent upon these railroad facilties irresistibly establishes the public necessity and convenience for the continued operation of this service."

Regarding national defense, the brief pointed out that "the shores of Massachusetts are one day nearer to Europe by water, and many hours closer by air, than any other section of the United States. For transportation of men and supplies there is no substitute for railroad operation. In the interest of safety it is imperative that no abandonment should be permitted which will in any way detract from the effectiveness of coastal defense in Massachusetts and New England."

Mr. Dever and the Commission stated that economies effected since 1937 have reduced the alleged dficit on the Old Colony from $2,500,000 in 1937 to less than $1,000,000 at present. It was claimed in the brief that further savings can be effected so that the Old Colony can operate without a deficit.

Army Outlay In N. E. Set At $23,000,000

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP) — Expansion of the United States Army to meet any possible foreign threat means expenditure of at least $23,000,000 in New England posts in addition to $6,409,129 spent in relief funds during 1938-1939.

These estimates were submitted by Army officials today to Representative J. Joseph Smith (D) of Connecticut, a member of the House Military Affairs Committee.

One of the most important items in the funds either already appropriated or recommended by War Department officials and President Roosevelt in his recent defense message to Congress was $12,078,550 for harbor defenses and anti-aircraft equipment.

Besides the $3,785,550 included in the President's recommendation earlier this week for such equipment in Connecticut, New Hampshire and Maine, the following items were included:

Maine. $772,000; New Hampshire, $539,000; Massachusetts, $2,032,000; and Rhode Island, $5,000,000.

Prior to this year most funds for seacoast and antiaircraft defenses had been allotted to the Panama Canal and west coast, but the vulnerability of many key war industries, in Mr. Smith's opinion, has resulted in the first large expenditures planned for such purposes in New England.

Because of their military value, army officials decline to disclose the exact location of any antiaircraft or seacoast defense projects.

If Congress follows the President's recommendation it will enable the Springefild, Mass., Armory to double its output of Garand semi-automatic rifles by appropriating $3,228,000 for expansion of the plant.

The Watertown, Mass., Arsenal would get $75,000 for warehouse repairs.

In the Senate, $580,000 for expanding Fort Devens, Mass., was added to the Army appropriation, as was $180,000 for Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont.

Delay Granted At Red Hearing

Hearing on fugitive from justice warrants sworn out against two Massachusetts Communists for alleged contempt in failing to answer the questions of the Dies Committee was postponed today until June 13, by United States Commissioner Edward Donovan in Boston.

The warrants charged Philip Frankfeld, Secretary of the Communist League of Massachusetts, and Thomas F. P. O'Dea, Secretary of State of the Young Communists League of Massachusetts, with being fugitives from the District of Columbia, and asked that they be removed from this State to the District.

Postponement was granted on the request of Jackson J. Holtz, Assistant U. S. Attorney, who said that Martin Dies, Chairman of the Congressional committee investigating subversive activities, who was called as a witness, was unable to attend.

Land to Extend Forest

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—The National Forest Reservation Commission has approved the purchase of 233 acres of land at a cost of $1,380 for addition to the Massabesic Forest in Maine.

Acquisition by Gulf Oil

TIVERTON, R. I., June 6 (AP)—The Gulf Oil Corporation, today took over the 15,000,000-gallon gasoline and oil storage plant of the New England Terminal Company. Revenue stamps on the deed of sale filed yesterday indicated the purchase price was about $250,000.

Piano Soloist

Miss Hazel Hallett
Who will appear with the Pops Concert next Tuesday night

Pianist Named For Pops Concert

Miss Hazel Hallett, concert pianist, is to be the featured soloist at the third annual EAC Pops Concert, next Tuesday evening. On that evening there will be no smoking or drinking. The 85 Symphony players will, as usual, be under the direction of Arthur Fiedler.

Miss Hallett won the finals in the National Federation of Music Clubs Biennial Convention in Chicago, 1929. Since then she has appeared as soloist with symphony orchestras on many occasions.

The program follows:

Marche Militaire.....Schubert
Minuet of the Will-o'-the-wisps, from "The Damnation of Faust".....Berlioz
Children's Suite.....Naginski
Wooden Soldiers—Waltz for the Sad Doll—Hobby Horse—Travel.
(First performance in Boston)
Finale, Seventh Symphony in A major.....Beethoven
Overture to "Tannhäuser".....Wagner
Piano Concerto No. 1, in E flat.....Liszt
(Soloist—Hazel Hallett)
"Tales From the Vienna Woods," Waltzes.....Strauss
Begin the Beguine.....Porter
"Semper Fidelis," March.....Sousa

Juvenile Court Extension Throughout State Is Urged

State-wide extension of the juvenile court system to provide specialized treatment for juvenile delinquents throughout Massachusetts was favored as a long-run economy by Judge Philip Rubenstein of the Boston Juvenile Court today, speaking before the Special Commission studying the juvenile court system.

At present the Boston Juvenile Court, serving a part of the city, is the only such court in Massachusetts. Juvenile cases in the rest of the Commonwealth are handled by judges in the district courts assigned to juvenile sessions.

Judge Rubenstein contended that crime prevention through specialized juvenile treatment would save much more than the cost of operating special juvenile courts throughout the State.

He pointed out that in other States such a system has proved an economy.

Today's hearing was the final one in a series held by the commission headed by Senator John D. Mackay (R) of Quincy.

State-wide extension of the juvenile court system was also favored by Judge Frank Leveroni of the Boston Juvenile Court and numerous other persons including Mrs. Donald Hurley, of the Boston League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Hurley recorded the League as favoring small courts to provide more personal treatment and extension of the probation system so that each court in the Commonwealth may have at least one juvenile probation officer.

The League also favored establishment of strict standards to assure the appointment of qualified persons as juvenile court judges and probation officers

Theodore Lothrop, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, particularly stressed the necessity of extending the juvenile probation officer facilities, pointing out that "a good judge with a poor probation officer cannot get anywhere."

S. Max Nelson of the East Boston Social Centers Council insisted that whatever system is adopted it should provide for the care of delinquent children on an individual basis with sufficient time allowed for proper treatment.

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Dorothy Muriels
"SILENT PARTNER OF THE HOSTESS"
Old Fashioned Bread

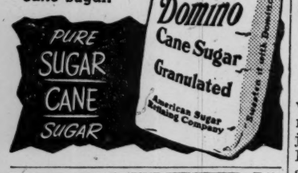
Beneath the waves that swish and swirl the patient oyster builds his pearl. He does not stint his ceaseless work, for if the oyster tried to shirk, by all his clan he'd be despised. In fact, he would be *oystracized*. "Dear me!" you say, and shake your head, what *has* all this to do with bread?" Well, friend, this deep sea Tiffany in some respects resembles me! I, too, am challenged in my soul to try to reach Perfection's goal. I spare no time, no toil, no test, to make this bread the luscious best. And so I do not haw or hem, but say: this loaf's a *perfect gem*.

The Chuckling Chef

ELBOW MACARONI

Recipes on every package
FOR DELICIOUSLY DIFFERENT DISHES

SUGAR FOR ZEST!
● Wake up your recipes with Domino Granulated Sugar—100% pure sugar-cane sugar.



DUCKY DRAKE SAYS
TODAY'S BRIGHT SPOT! LUSCIOUS CHOCOLATE CAKE WITH CREAMY FILLING

DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

NOTICE

Season all foods with purer, *saltier* Worcester Salt and notice how the family will ask for second helpings. Ask for Worcester Salt today. It's free from the bitter impurities so often found in cheap salts, yet it costs but a trifle more.

Western Milling Co.
Montana Spring Wheat Patent
Bluestem—Patent
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PENDLETON, ORE.
Capacity 1200 Bbls.

Slade's NUTMEG
It's much stronger . . . so you need less.

NATION'S Smartest SHOPPERS BUY AT NEW ENGLAND'S Thriftiest FOOD STORES
FIRST NATIONAL STORES

First National has a mighty big order to fill when it comes to satisfying the smart New England housewife. But these value wise ladies are more than satisfied. They're DELIGHTED with the farm-fresh fruits and vegetables, the tender, juicy meats, the good groceries, seafood, and bakery goods they always get at First National Stores at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE FOR SUCH QUALITY.

RICHMOND - RED RIPE TOMATOES
BRIGHT IN COLOR 3 19 oz TINS 29¢
FULL FLAVORED 2 28 oz TINS 25¢

FINAST Tomato Juice
PURE DELICIOUS 3 24 oz TINS 23¢
FANCY QUALITY 2 50 oz TINS 35¢

MARVO PURE VEGETABLE SHORTENING 1 LB TIN 15¢ 3 LB TIN 39¢
CORN FINAST GOLDEN BANTAM DOZ TINS 99¢ 3 20 oz TINS 25¢
RELISH TIMBERLAKE SWEET - SPICY 8 oz JAR 9¢ PINT JAR 17¢
CIDER VINEGAR FINAST FULL STRENGTH 32 oz BOT 10¢
LUNCH TONGUE Ready to Serve 6 oz TIN 15¢ 12 oz TIN 25¢
LOBSTER FANCY QUALITY FRESH PACK THIS SEASON 6 oz TIN 29¢
MUSTARD FINAST - SALAD CREAM OR HORSERADISH STYLE 8½ oz JAR 7¢
MUSTARD FINAST PREPARED 17 oz JAR 10¢
PALM SHRIMP FANCY QUALITY LARGE SIZE 2 6 oz TINS 27¢
CHIVERS' OLDE ENGLISH MARMALADE 16 oz JAR 21¢
KEN-L-RATION DOG FOOD DOZ 89¢ 3 1 LB TINS 23¢
CLAPP'S STRAINED BABY FOODS WORLD'S LARGEST BABY MENU 3 4½ oz TINS 23¢
UNDERWOOD'S Deviled HAM 4½ oz Tin 21¢ 2 2¼ oz TINS 25¢

TWO OUTSTANDING SOAP VALUES
Palmolive SOAP Bar 6¢
Octagon Soap 4 bars 17¢
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Buy 2 pkgs at reg. price - get 1 more for 1¢

REDUCED PRICES ON POPULAR SIZES OF WESTINGHOUSE MAZDA LAMPS
25 WATT - - - - now 10¢
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National Biscuit Co.
UNEEDA BISCUITS 3 PKGS 13¢
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BREAD
THE WHITE BREAD SENSATION NEW ENGLANDERS ARE TALKING ABOUT SIMPLY DELICIOUS TOASTED

NO BREAD CAN COMPARE WITH WONDER BREAD
..546,446 WOMEN HAVE PROVED IT'S THE ONE BEST!

Yes! 603,576 women compared them all and have chosen Wonder Bread over all others 9 to 1

IT'S truly an amazing record! Recently over half a million women have compared all breads in their grocery stores for flavor, texture and aroma in the famous "Compare All" Test. The records show that 9 out of every 10 women have selected Wonder Bread as by far the best bread of all!

But don't take our word for Wonder Bread's superiority—*Prove* it to yourself! Compare slices of Wonder Bread with any other kind. Notice how smooth it is. Notice Slo-Baked Wonder Bread's wheaty fragrance . its rich delicious flavor.

You'll agree "No bread can compare with Wonder Bread."

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Package of 2 for 5¢ on your grocer's counter

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Best of all, Wonder Wheat is wholesome — and is rich in food-value and nourishment. Try Wonder Wheat today. You'll never go back to old-fashioned whole wheat!

WONDER WHEAT BREAD
The Successor To Whole Wheat

CONTINENTAL BAKING CO., INC.

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Fair American

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Ten

Pierre, hearing her voice, ran forward and neatly caught the bird under his handkerchief and brought it to her. It was a great wonder to the children to see it in her hands, not fluttering, not even seeming afraid. The ship's carpenter was called upon to make it a little cage, and meantime Mrs. Deborah kept it in her work basket with a temporary top.

The crumbs they brought, the little thing would not touch, but at last when Sally thought of the chicken feed it pecked a few grains and delighted them by uttering a single cheep.

"Now," said Mrs. Deborah, "will one of you bring a saucer of fresh water and we'll put the basket where Dick can rest."

The bird was not the only excitement that they met with in these early days of the voyage. The next day the Fair American was almost becalmed. There were clouds in the sky which scarcely stirred at all because the breeze was so slight. A slow swell moved on the sea, so that the brig rolled in a leisurely fashion, with barely headway enough to give her life. Every sail was spread, mainsails, topsails, and jibs, but the canvas often slatted in a sudden dead calm, and it took all Captain Patterson's skill to keep his vessel under way at all. The air itself had something listless about it, and everyone moved with dragging feet.

Off the Lee Rail

The chief interest to the children was in the great ship that lay ahead, off the lee rail, as becalmed as themselves. They had passed other sails on the horizon, but this was the first vessel that had been at all close to them.

"She's not a frigate," said Captain Patterson, looking at her closely through his glass. "I'm glad, too. The less we see of frigates, British or French, the better for us. Now that they're at war, they neither of them respects the rights of neutrals. The British might take us for a prize because we've been trading in a French port, and a French frigate would be just as likely to claim we'd stopped in England in spite of our papers. You can't tell what captain you'll fall in with. It all depends on that, these days."

He stopped and then added with a smile, "But it's the chance of being taken and sold as a prize that makes the profits so high. We Yankees love to fish in troubled waters."

"If she's not a frigate, Uncle John," said Sally, "what may she be?"

"I take it she's a British East Indiaman, child," said the Captain. "If she were American, I'd hail her and go aboard to exchange news. But I'm not overfond of an Englishman in the Calcutta trade."

Sally looked her question, and Captain Patterson frowned, his eyes on his memories.

"It's a long and dangerous voyage," he said. "There are strange tales of what goes on in some of those ships. But there's no doubt they make a handsome show, though the Fair American is a faster sailer."

Help for a Fugitive

All morning, the children kept an eye on the approaching vessel, moving towards them as slowly as a cloud. By noon it was clear that they would pass very close to one another. The children could see now the officers of the other's quarter-deck and the sailors in the rigging.

She was coming on with the waves, not across them like the Fair American, and the motion made her seem to be executing a series of slow curtseys as she advanced. Just as Pierre announced dinner in the cabin, the American vessel passed by the big Indiaman's lion figurehead and slowly drew away, so near that the staring children could see the faces of the English crew looking back at them. Suddenly there was a movement by the rail, and the flash of a figure leaping far out into the sea from the other deck.

"Oh!" cried Sally, covering her eyes, "a man's jumped overboard!"

Andrew moved beside her, his shoulder against hers. Pierre stared at the water where the man had gone down. Now his quick eye caught the head and outflung arm of a swimmer some distance away, swimming the open ocean towards the Fair American. Captain Patterson was shouting to lower the boat. From the Indiaman could be heard whistles and men running and crowding.

A Quick Rescue

"Lower away, boys, cheerily now. Beat the Britishers to it!" exhorted Mr. Bliss. The boat struck the water, and before it had stopped rocking with the impact, it was manned with Mr. Bliss at the stern and heading out towards the sailor in the water.

The Indiaman was a little slower in getting off a boat, but while the Americans leaning over the gunwale were hauling in the swimmer, the English boat was being manned and coming upon the scene.

"Here you! Keep away from that man! We'll take him up," shouted the brisk young officer at the bow.

"You'll have to get him first," called back Mr. Bliss, his usually solemn face lighted with the joy of battle.

Pierre stood at the rail, his hands clenched tight. He knew what it was to be a fugitive. With all his heart he longed for the escape of this unknown man.

"By what right do you steal one of our men?" shouted the young Englishman. His boat was coming up after Mr. Bliss, but not able to overtake him. The Fair American had not slackened her slow headway, with every minute she was drawing a little further away from the Indiaman, and though her own boat was overhauling her, the British boat with each stroke was drawing further and further from the protection of its mother ship.

The officer realized this and gave an order, and his men rested on their oars.

"By what right do you take that man?" he shouted again, indignantly.

"He says he's an American," yelled back Mr. Bliss. They had reached the Fair American now and the waiting ladder dangling along the side.

"It's a lie!" shouted the officer, unheeded, as they climbed aboard.

Pierre never forgot the first glimpse he had of Dan Forrest, naked to the waist, his hair dripping across the devil-may-care light in his eyes, as the mate led him forward to the captain.

Behind them the other boat was rowing back to the Indiaman, which had shifted her course.

The Vane on Faneuil

"Well," said Captain Patterson, "you're an American, are you? Where were you born, then?"

The sailor pulled his forelock.

"In Boston, sir," said he. The drip made a slow puddle around his bare feet.

"Boston, England, or Boston, Massachusetts?" demanded the Captain. It was hard to tell what he was thinking or what he meant to do.

"Massachusetts, sir," replied the man.

"Ah, then," said Captain Patterson slowly, "what's the weathervane on Faneuil Hall?"

There was a silence in which the nearest sound was the drip-drop of water that fell down from the edges of the man's trousers to the deck.

"It's a ship, sir," said the sailor.

"You're wrong!" answered the Captain. "You've never seen Boston in your life. You're British and I've no rights to be meddling with you. But British or not, I won't hand you back to them and the treatment you'd get. If you do your work here, you'll have no reason to complain."

He paused and then said with a fierceness the children had never heard before from his lips, "But if I find, my man, that you're a trouble-maker, I'll feed you on shavings and sawdust."

"Aye, aye, sir," said the man, pulling his forelock again.

Pierre drew a deep sigh of relief when he saw the sailor following Mr. Bliss toward the fo'castle, where the men slept and kept their sea-chests. He had understood only some of the words, but it was clear that the fugitive was to stay aboard. So much cruelty in the world, he thought, so many men escaping from the hands of their fellows!

Mrs. Deborah touched her husband's sleeve.

"I'm so glad," she said simply. "Will they try to overtake us?"

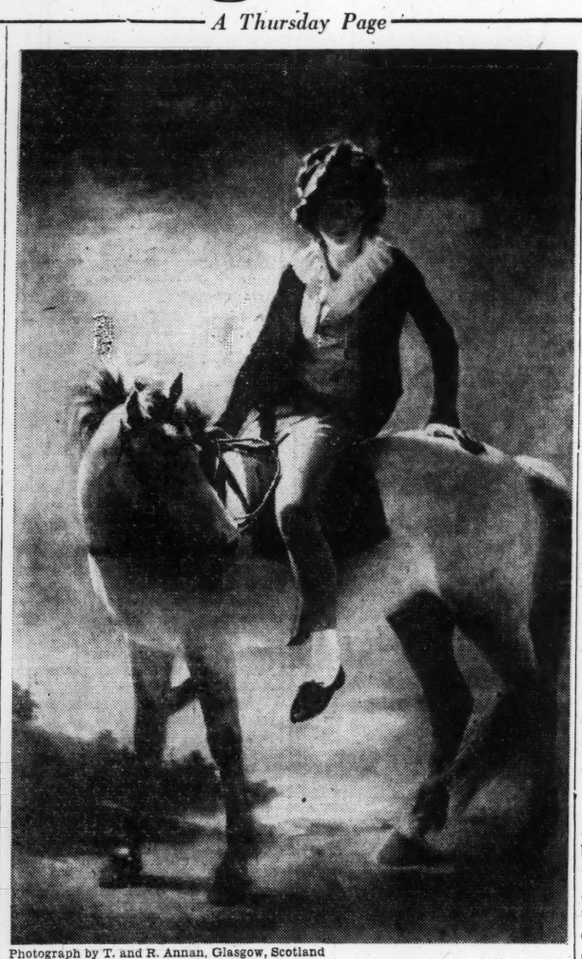
The captain glanced carelessly behind him.

"They'll try, perhaps," he said, "but they won't succeed. I've been watching her all morning and she's not fast. With the boat to pick up she'll soon see that she's wasting her time with us. Boy, didn't you say dinner was on the table?"

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

By a strange combination of circumstances, Pierre, son of a French royalist, found himself working as a cabin boy on the ship, Fair American, bound homeward from Brest, France, to Boston. Master, Captain Patterson, had brought with him on the voyage his wife, Deborah, and Sally and Andrew—all old friends of ours. Pierre, Sally and Andrew were fast becoming good friends and on the third day out, when a land bird took refuge in the rigging, they all stood on the deck and watched it.



Photograph by T. and R. Annan, Glasgow, Scotland

Henry Raeburn Paints His Son

Artists' Children Series

Photographs collected and stories written by Marjorie C. Murphy

Young Henry is posing on his gray pony. The pony looks alive and lively. He tosses his head, shakes his main and switches his long tail back and forth. And Henry looks as alert as the pony. He has sprung up quickly and has half turned to face his father. His right hand holds the reins and his left rests on the pony's back to reassure and quiet him.

Yes, they will pose for a short time, for Henry wants a portrait of his pony as much as Raeburn wants a portrait of his son. But they are both anxious to be off. They want to race down the long avenue of "St. Bernard's" and over the Scottish moors.

Henry is dressed in a scarlet jacket which makes a dark pattern against a sky of pale gold. He wears a creamy blouse with a soft pleated ruffle and tight trousers of a brownish gray. A curious brown hat shadows his eager, loving face.

The father, chin in hand, studies his models. He gets a vivid impression of them both in his "mind's eye." Then he starts to paint, very quickly, very broadly, very surely. He walks up to the canvas, lays on a bold, square touch and walks back again twelve or fifteen feet to see the effect. Back and forth, back and forth, always direct and forceful, always sure of himself.

Down in London, Sir Thomas Lawrence and George Romney are painting the lords and ladies of fashion. But Henry Raeburn, who will later be knighted by the King and called Sir Henry Raeburn, is loyal to his own North Country. He is not tempted by the fame that would surely come to him in London. He really prefers to paint the great Lairds of the Highlands in their tartans and their kilts, grim though some of them may be. Already all the eminent Scotsmen are flocking to his Edinburgh studio.

Raeburn is a tall man, six feet two, fine and strong and wholesome. He paints almost every day from nine until five, and yet, somehow, he finds time to fish, to play golf, to shoot his bow and arrow. He is interested in building houses, in building ship-models and even in studying law.

He loves his little Scottish wife with her broad Scots accent, his family of boys and girls, and his old estate of "St. Bernard's." And best of all, he loves young Henry who will stay on at home for many years as a companion to his father. And when the boy grows up and marries, he and his pretty wife will bring up another family of lively young Raeburns who will ride another fat little pony up and down the long avenue of "St. Bernard's" to the delight and joy of their famous grandfather.

A Contrast

A warrior the ocean was
last night—
rearing and dashing,
heavily crashing,
foaming and surging
with all his might.

A lady fair the ocean is
today—
gliding along with rhythmic
grace,
swishing wave-ruffles edged
with lace,
dimpling behind a brightly
gemmed
fan-spray.

Jannis Parker

Now Let Us Pack Up

An Outdoor Column

By Hillcrest

We learned to make ourselves packboards last month, and now we must give attention to the best methods of packing up. Let us see, first, what our packs should contain. Beside the pack frame, we shall need:

For sleeping: 2 wool blankets, 1 groundcloth (waterproof), blanket pins.

For cooking: 1 cooking kit, knife, fork, spoon, matches, dish towel, steel wool.

For cleanliness: Tooth brush, tooth paste, towel and soap, hair comb.

Clothing: Raincoat, sweater, extra underclothes, extra shoes, extra stockings, handkerchiefs.

For comfort and safety: Mosquito netting, fly dope, ½ pup tent (whole one if alone), tent rope, first aid kit.

Miscellaneous articles: Jack knife, Scout ax, small spade, camera and films, flashlight, food.

The articles in this list, counting in the food for several days, will weigh close to thirty pounds. Such a weight is not too great for the average husky hiker. Care must be used in packing, however, or the pack will grow too large. Here is one way to prevent such a contingency:

Beginning to Pack

Pile the complete list of equipment together first, checking off the items from your list as they are brought together. Then consolidate the smaller articles into larger ones by placing them in bundles or bags. A much better pack can always be made when it is made up of a few larger items rather than numerous small ones.

When all of your equipment is together spread out the tent half on the floor. Now, on top of the tent, fold your blankets into three folds lengthwise. Those folds will show you the length of your pack. On top of your folded blankets place all of your equipment, with the exception of your raincoat, spade and ax. Place this equipment in a compact pile the width of your packboard. At times you will wish to draw on certain articles while still on the trail, and without opening your complete pack, so place such equipment near the top end of the pile; cooking kit, food, clothing, tent equipment is the order.

Also bear in mind while making up this pile that your pack should be properly balanced. Many hikers like their packs slightly topheavy. Packing the cooking kit with food will make this possible and at the same time safeguard the food.

The Final Roll

When all of your duffle is on the blankets and properly located, roll it up securely in the blankets. Make the roll tight. Now, while holding the roll together, carefully pull it toward the edge of the tent half. Turn the lower edge of the tent up over the blankets and roll up both tent and blankets. Put your whole weight on this final roll to make the pack as small as possible. When this is done, fold up your raincoat neatly and place it at the top of your pack, then pull the top flap of the tent canvas down over both raincoat and pack.

The pack is now ready for tying onto the packboard. Place the pack onto your board with the top flap out. If long tie ropes are used, you will have to zigzag the ropes from side to side, passing them through the first hole on each side, then skipping a hole on each side as you work toward the top of the board. Be sure, as you pass your rope across to the first hole in the bottom, that it secures the lower end of the pack, otherwise the pack may work down and off the frame. If each hole has a tie rope, merely tie each rope end to the corresponding rope end across the pack. Pull all ropes taut when tying up and use a square knot for ease in untying. Finally slip your ax and spade parallel to each other beneath the ropes on the back of your pack.

Build a Model Yacht

By Arthur Lamsley

Model yachting has developed during recent years from an unorganized pastime into a highly organized sport. No less than eight countries now send models to compete in the international model yacht races for the trophy at present held by England.

It has been said that "anyone can build and sail a model yacht." Not quite so easy as that! To shape a hull from a chunk of wood, using your eye to gauge its lines; to stick up a mast and sails, and watch your model float around a pond at the caprice of a light wind, is not exactly sailing a model yacht.

Most people start to build their model yachts by digging them out of blocks of wood, after which the hull is shaped to line with a chisel and rasp. But successful model-yacht designing and building must follow the rules depending on the mathematics of displacement and water resistance. While the amateur designer might work to the lines of a "real racer," he will have to satisfy himself by many experiments that his model will hold its course when heeling, and not twist off at the mercy of the wind.

Three Ways of Building

There are three ways of constructing a model yacht. It can be carved out of a solid block of wood; built up by what is known as the "bread and butter" system—the gluing of planks of woods one on top of the other to form the outline and shape of the hull; or constructed on frames with planking laid over them. These three ways represent the evolution of model-yacht construction. Generally speaking, the enthusiastic amateur tries each in turn, abandoning the first two when he learns how to plank his model with reasonable success.

Some experienced model yacht builders, however, still believe that a carved boat sails better than a built-up one on account of its superior weight of hull. The method also appeals to the artist since some of the most shapely designs have been made from solid timber and have certainly proved themselves to be the best sailing models; but the block of wood required has to be large and the work with inexpert tools is laborious.

Serviceable Woods

The most serviceable woods for your yacht are silver spruce, Oregon pine, yellow pine, red pine, cedar, and mahogany, but the latter is far too expensive for a carved boat which entails much waste. Silver spruce, yellow pine, and white pine are inexpensive; they also work well and are light in weight.

One of America's champion model yachts, "Bostonia IV," was built by her owner from layers of clean white pine three-sixteenths of an inch thick, and glued up with water-proof Casco glue. Each lift was cut out of one piece of wood.

Planking up a model requires great skill in workmanship. The longitudinal method, by which the planks are placed edge to edge and held to the frame of the yacht by copper nails or small brass screws, is the most popular, but diagonal planking is also strong and good. American elm or ash is the most suitable wood for the ribs. The main timbers should be of mahogany, about an inch thick.

Bending the Frame

It is easy to bend the wood frame to the required mold after it has been boiled and while it is still soft. After the frame is bent, tack it lightly to the mold so that when dry it will have kept its shape. Brass screws should be used for all the end finishings, but copper pins or tacks can be used for the actual planking. The deck can be made of pine, or satin walnut, and lines marked on it with India ink to give the effect of planking. White varnish will make the deck waterproof. The mast of silver spruce can be stepped either in a proper deck fitting, with facilities for sliding the mast fore and aft, or in a piece of thin copper or brass tubing, running to the bottom of the boat, which makes it easily removable and holds it securely without putting too much strain on the shrouds.

In America the sails are mostly made of Wamsutta balloon cloth, or of some good cotton fabric; in England and Scotland they are made of Union silk for racing purposes, as it is very strong and light in weight and keeps its shape under all weather conditions. The edge of the sail should be bound with good linen tape.

Jibs—and Other Things

Most model yachts are Bermudian rigged. Generally, only one jib is used, but all three can be used and will work fairly well if correctly trimmed. For racing, one jib, or staysail, is used. For running before the wind, a spinnaker is used for all models above 30 inches. This sail should be set with great care, otherwise the yacht, in a capricious wind, might move in circles.

Fittings are all important. Besides the various screw eyes used for deck holds, shrouds, and sail cords, the chief needs are gaff jaws, spinnaker deck hooks, gooseneck and jib-boom, ferrules, pulleys, bowsies, and luff-rings. It is not enough to pin or screw the bowsprit to the deck, a special metal sheath fitting is necessary, for, although little actual strain from sailing comes on the bowsprit of a model, it has to take the jar of collision.

The Steering Gear

The most important fitting, however, is the steering gear. For a model up to 30 inches a fixed, or stiff-moving rudder is all right, as the course of a yacht of this size can generally be determined by trimming the sails. But for models of 36 inches and upward, proper steering gear is essential.

The most effective steering gear, invented by George Braine, works in connection with the mainsail. It is now used by most models whose owners trim them for racing. In this gear the angle of the rudder is made by a mechanical arrangement, to turn in exact proportion to the wind pressure on the mainsail, so that it is possible to give the model lee or weather helm. It consists of a light brass quadrant attached to the rudder head, two pulleys, a slide, and a piece of rubber cord. Experience alone will teach the model yachtsman how to used this gear to perfection, for he will have to set it according to the particular moods of his yacht.

The Ways of Words

Some words are tall and thin.
They march across the page
Tap, tinsel, tramp, and tin.

Others are full of sound
As actors on a stage . . .
Roar, rumble, buzz, and
bound.

Some words are sweet and low
In a quiet-moving stream . . .
Cool, blue, noon, and flow.

Other words are sharp and
bright.
They wake you from your
dream . . .
Prance, glint, crash, and kite.

Some words are round and
fat,
Pleasant and short to say . . .
Pat, ball, bowl, and cat.

There are some words that
sing
In an enchanted way . . .
Star, lilt, green, and spring.

The simple words are best . . .
Hope, home, love, and rest.

Sara Van Alstyne Allen

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE
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WRITE TO CAMP DIRECTORS FOR CATALOGS
Directors of the camps advertising in The Christian Science Monitor welcome requests for their catalogs. The advertisements of boys' and girls' summer camps appear on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

Commerce and Finance

New Rubber May Make U. S. Independent of Eastern Product

Business and Industry

Luxury Goods Stock Ordered Cut in England

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—The Government today ordered restrictions on retailers' supplies of a wide range of goods classified as luxuries, including hosiery, pottery, glassware, and cutlery.

The retail sales of goods to be controlled amounted in 1939 to about £250,000,000 (about $800,000,000).

Major Gwilym Lloyd George, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade and son of the World War Premier, announced the order in the House of Commons.

It will restrict supplies during the next six months to one third of the value supplied in the corresponding period last year, the main purpose being to free labor and materials for war and export.

After six months the restriction will be three fourths of the quantity supplied in a like period the previous year.

Another order prohibited the supply of certain types of machinery except under license unless for Government departments.

Major Lloyd George said the restrictions would release additional labor for munitions manufacture and would conserve the supplies of steel and other metals.

Lloyd George said the system of import restrictions would be made "comprehensive" with all goods except certain live animals being brought in under the import licensing system.

Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that "all causes of delay in the production of munitions must be eliminated" and if firms were "handicapped by a lack of money for wages and materials, measures would be completed to meet their need."

The Minister of Economic Warfare, Hugh Dalton, told the Commons that he had very full information regarding Italy's petroleum stocks at the beginning of the war and at the end of last April but that it was not in the public interest to make a further statement.

Gold Imports Drop To $76,497,094 In Week Ended May 29

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports dropped to $76,497,094 in the week ended May 29, less than half the amount of the preceding week.

Gold imports have fluctuated sharply in recent weeks, usually depending on the amount of metal shipped by the British Empire in any one week.

The British Empire has been consistently the major gold shipper since the war, contributing $12,411,150 last week from the United Kingdom, $53,959,635 from Canada, $4,738,470 from South Africa, and smaller amounts from other parts of the Empire.

Only other shipments of importance in the week were $1,550,000 from Spain, and $1,649,385 from Switzerland.

Part of the incoming gold was added to foreign gold earmark deposits in the Federal Reserve banks, and the net total of these deposits increased $12,210,714 to a total of approximately $1,287,000,000.

Silver imports also declined slightly to $1,114,664, including $118,846 from Canada and $587,806 from Mexico.

Export totals were $3,228 of gold and $91,816 of silver.

Stocks Shrink $10,000,000,000 In May Selling

NEW YORK (AP)—Official figures released by the New York Stock Exchange showed listed shares suffered a shrinkage of more than $10,000,000,000 during May on selling waves inspired by the Nazi sweep through the low countries and northern France.

The available records indicated it was the most damaging break for any month in share prices since the financial panic period of 1933.

Total quoted value of all shares as of May 31 was $36,546,583,208 against $46,769,244,271 at the end of April. Average price was $25.26 a share compared with $32.35 on April 30.

At the end of May, 1939, listed shares had a total quoted value of $43,229,587,173 with an average of $30.29.

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Industry's Problems Complex Whether War Be Long or Short

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The stock market has quieted down remarkably, volume running currently round the lowest this year. While the market is still highly sensitive to the news in northern France, as indicated by the sell-off Wednesday morning on the mild German advances along the Somme, the Street is more interested in what the new outlook means for this country. As usual, more questions are raised than answered. Such questions come up as how we shall arm, how will industry be organized, who will do it, and how hard will it be on business.

A most timely book has just appeared called "Mobilizing Civilian America" which must have been written some time before the German break-through but which couldn't have hit the market more propitiously. Brought out by the Council on Foreign Relations and written by Harold J. Tobin and Percy W. Bidwell, the jacket claims the book as a "timely, penetrating study of how our democracy can use its resources most efficiently in the event of war. The authors recount authoritatively our experience with economic planning in the last war, and trace the subsequent evolution of the War Department's Plan for Industrial Mobilization. . . ."

So the book discusses the economic improvisations of 1917-1918, the mobilization of the armed forces, of labor, and of business; and the checkered career of subsequent M-Day plans. The book is short, interesting, unbiased, factual, and much to the point.

Co-ordination Is Essential

But of course there will be a great many differences between 1917 and 1941. To begin with, our last national military-economic effort was, as the authors point out, improvised. There were no government controls to start with. There were a couple of years of British precedent but it wasn't much good, for the British had been as slow in getting up to capacity in the last war as they have been in this. The whole panoply of War Industries Board, priorities system, and price, profit, and labor control, had just about gotten in the groove when the Armistice came and the whole thing was dropped.

At present there's at least the experience of the last war to start with, and there isn't quite the same national feeling of drawing a deep breath and plunging into unchartered fields as there was then. Moreover, since then there have been sporadically drawn up paper plans and an enormous amount of discussion and forethought about which most people except reserve officers and the regular defense forces know little or nothing.

For instance, one of the acute problems of the World War was the unco-ordinated buying and bidding of the Army and Navy against each other. In fact, various departments of the Army were bidding against other departments of the Army, with the result that the Navy, whose "procurement office" was much better organized "grabbed everything" in the period of anarchy which preceded the establishment of centralized purchasing, according to Messrs. Tobin and Bidwell.

The War Industries Board was the key to the centralized purchasing. It didn't buy anything itself, but it listened to what the Army and Navy wanted, then it steered the order, and if the manufacturer who got it didn't do right by it, the War Industries Board applied the heat by getting the Railroad Administration to cut off the manufacturer's freight car supply, or the Fuel Administration to cut off his coal, or in other more or less gentle ways put him on the spot, using as its weapon the all-important control of "priorities," which may soon become a very well-known word.

Messrs. Knudsen and Stettinius are probably already using priorities in the disposal of the available machine-tool making capacity. The idea is simple and fundamental; if there is a scarcity of something, then laissez-faire's slower method of letting those who want it bid against each other is scrapped in favor of a list of priorities drawn up by a man in authority.

Preparation Is Paramount

The stock market's weakness on Wednesday in the face of the German southward threat seems to run on the reasoning that if the Germans can be held it will be a long war, with lots of Allied orders in addition to the domestic rearmament program, but if the Germans break through, then that prospect of long-continued and desperate war orders will be replaced by an outlook of chaos, question-marks, and uncertainties, in which there may or may not be many foreign orders and in which the political quarrel here over our rearmament program will write question-marks over every business except those immediately in demand like machine-builders and plane builders.

The most outstanding novelty in modern war is the immense importance of the preliminaries. War has undergone an industrial revolution of its own in which the "round-about process" of capital investment far in advance has been militarized. In the old days a nation's ability to fight depended on the morale of its people, as it still does, but not on years of machine-tool manufacture. A bombing plane takes from 100,000 to 400,000 man-hours of work and a tank from 25,000 to 75,000, and it has to be put in before the war begins. For this reason the M-Day plans of the Army and Navy may never work out. On Mobilization Day as it once might have been, the Army and Navy would draw out of a special drawer in a special file the plans by which Sperry would be called on for gun-sights, Bausch & Lomb for field glasses, Car & Foundry for tanks, Douglas for bombers, Vultee for interceptors, and so on. But that's too late. M-Day has to come gradually and long before war is declared.

Quantity or Quality

This brings into sharp perspective the issue between quantity and quality. For shirt-sleeve captains of industry, this has always been a major economic problem, though the genteel "science" of economics even in the twentieth century didn't seem to be aware of it. It is a variation on the problem of obsolescence, which isn't to be found in classical economics at all until Alfred Marshall, and even in his "Principles" only sparsely and without accent. It is a problem which peace-time industry always struggles with, the classical example being the continuance of quantity low-cost production of the Ford Model T long after other companies had ventured into the higher-cost, quality habit of annual re-tooling for better models.

European correspondents are discussing whether the Germans have concentrated on production of standard airplanes in large quantities at the expense of quality. The manufacture of military airplanes is a task where the issue has to be squarely faced. Both the Allies and the United States Army have apparently emphasized quality, the Army here in particular having asked for changes in models even in the blue-print stage, so that our planes reported arriving in France are said to be far superior to the German models, as also are the British Spitfires and Paul Defiants, but not in quantity.

From this the sinister thought has emerged that the best and most economical way to win a war is to decide to begin it on a certain date. It would then be possible to make a choice of models for all the war machinery, free these models, set up the jigs and dies for quantity production with a view to reaching capacity production on the given date, while the enemy is still in the process of improving models, and may at the appointed moment have some much more efficient machines—but only in the blue-print stage.

Enormous Excess Capacity

We made a bad guess on this score during the World War, for we rejected the Allies' blue-prints for airplanes and for artillery in favor of better American plans, with the result that the American army had to use Allied planes for actual combat and not an American piece of artillery except a few marine-manned Navy big guns was fired by American soldiers in France. We were all set for 1919, and our American-made firepower would have been enormous by 1920—but in 1918, though we had already been two years preparing, we didn't have the tools of war for a modern army.

One of the most conspicuous differences between our present economic condition and the economic condition in 1916 and 1917 is the enormous excess economic capacity here today. American business had been accelerating rapidly in 1915 and 1916, and had nearly reached its peak output before it shouldered the war burden. By contrast the American economic system has just gone through the first decade in its history, according to the economologists, in which it has failed to top the peak of the previous decade's production.

For instance the utility people, in their current annual convention now going on, have heard a sharp contrast drawn between the present excess generating capacity and the shortages that developed during the World War. Power had to be rationed in the first year of the war. Any need to ration power today seems nearly as incredible as the idea of having to ration food while the American wheat farmer, still getting his pay for not producing, appears about to turn out some 725,000,000 bushels, at least 50,000,000 bushels in excess of peace-time unrationed American consumption. In the summer of 1917 Congress felt it necessary to guarantee American farmers a basis of $2 a bushel for the 1918 crop in order to be sure of an adequate bread supply in the first year of the war.

$1,500,000 U. S. Loan for Ecuador

WASHINGTON (AP)—A $1,500,000 loan to Ecuador has been approved by the Export-Import Bank for the following purposes:

Approximately $900,000 primarily for the acquisition of United States products and services for use in the construction of highways, with preference given those which will complete an international highway through Ecuador.

Approximately $200,000 for the purchase of railway locomotives and cars manufactured in the United States.

Approximately $50,000 to aid Ecuador in research and distribution of disease-resistant strains of cacao and for other agricultural experimentations, in co-operation with the Agricultural Department.

Start Blast Furnace

DULUTH, Minn. (AP)—The Zenith Furnace Plant of the Interlake Iron Company, announced its blast furnace, banked since March 1, will immediately go on a full 24-hour schedule for the manufacture of pig iron.

Big Utilities Pledge Aid In Defense Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY—The public utility industry declared that it should be the function of private capital to provide the financing that will be required for the expansion of the nation's industrial facilities in strengthening of the national defense and at the eighth annual convention of the Edison Electric Institute went on record as willing and ready to devote its full capabilities to the maintaining of an ample supply of electric power for war industries.

In an unanimously adopted resolution, the industry took the position that industry would be better served by private capital in a comprehensive expansion program and as a result government funds would be released for "those things which only government can do." Charles W. Kellogg, President of the institute, placed the resolution before the gathering in the Atlantic City Convention Hall.

Want To Do Part

"The electric light and power industry, built up in this country through the last 60 years by private capital and individual initiative and now supplying 90 per cent of the electric public utility service of this country, is able and anxious to do its full part in this hour of national emergency. Therefore, be it resolved that the members of the Edison Electric Institute express their willingness and readiness to devote their full capabilities, their best efforts and their resources to aid our country by continuing to maintain an ample supply of electric power for war industries," the resolution read.

Kinsey M. Robinson, President of the Washington Water Power Company, said in an address that private capital should be used to the fullest extent possible for all the things that such capital can do, permitting every dollar of Government money to be used for defense.

"The Northwest must have protection for its coasts line and harbors, also for its lumber industry and mines, the output of which is so vital to the rest of the nation," Mr. Robinson declared. "This area needs aircraft bases, pilot-training schools, bombing ranges and other necessary facilities," he continued, adding that the private power companies in that region are "ready and able" to meet the present needs and additional power requirements of industries in that section in connection with national defense.

Power capacity in the Northwest now in service and under construction, exclusive of Bonneville and Grand Coulee, he added, is nearly five times as great as it was at the start of the last World War.

Mr. Robinson asserted that the Northwest is well equipped to deliver power and energy in adequate amounts whenever it is needed and to supplement existing plants and transmission lines on short notice.

Research Important

Ralph Kelly, Vice-President of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, told the delegates that research and development of new materials and devices form an important part of the electrical manufacturer's activities.

Co-operation between manufacturers and utility companies which has resulted in widening the uses of electricity and increasing its consumption was stressed by Mr. Kelly.

"Our problem is to give the best electric service the world affords," Mr. Kelly said, "and never to be satisfied that it cannot be improved. The fact that electricity has become so vital a part of our civilization is the greatest reward that any of us can hope for."

Charles E. Kohlhepp, Vice-President and Controller of the Wisconsin Public Service Corp. and Chairman of the institute's depreciation committee, and Bernard S. Rodey, Jr., associate controller of the Consolidated Edison Co., of New York, Inc., discussed new methods of utility property accounting and their possible effects on the income and the equity capital of electric utility companies.

Auto Registrations Up Sharply in April

DETROIT (AP)—R. L. Polk & Company, reporting on a tabulation of new motor car distribution, said that registrations in the United States in April numbered 348,594 units, compared with 308,605 in March and 264,650 in April of last year.

The tabulation shows there were 54,831 new truck units registered in April this year, compared with 52,219 in March and 45,084 in April, 1939.

Total registrations of new cars for 1940 up to May 1 were given as 1,145,844, compared to 880,842 in the first four months of 1939. Truck registrations in the first four months of 1940 totaled 194,910 units compared to 161,984 in the like period of 1939.

Canadian Wheat

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—There is no wheat owned by the Canadian Wheat Board stored in the United States, according to reply tabled in the Commons by Trade Minister J. A. MacKinnon. Canadian wheat stored in Canada on May 24 was 261,663,967 bushels and in the United States 20,577,807. All wheat available for export on May 25 was placed at 299,238,807 bushels.

Airlines Passenger Traffic Up Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Passenger traffic during April on the nation's airlines set a new monthly high record, the 80,000,000 revenue passenger miles being 9 per cent above March 1940 (the former high) and 66 per cent greater than in April 1939, according to the Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank.

During the first four months of this year, the airlines flew close to 261,000,000 revenue passenger miles, a gain of 65 per cent over comparable 1939 figures.

Investment Trust Regulation Asked By Senate Group

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee voted 14 to 1 today in favor of legislation to subject investment trusts and investment companies to regulation by the Securities Commission.

Senator Radcliffe (D) of Maryland, who voted by proxy, cast the lone vote against the measure.

Chairman Robert Wagner (D) of New York said he would attempt to bring the bill before the Senate next week and anticipated no major opposition.

The proposal has been recommended for enactment at this session by representatives of both the industry and the SEC.

Carnegie-Steel May Sell Machine Shops

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation reported it was negotiating for the sale of machine shops and assembly units of its Pencoyd, Pa., plant to the Empire Ordance Company.

A spokesman said the steel-producing units of the plant were not involved in the negotiations.

The machine and essembly shops occupy a 14-acre tract on the east bank of the Schuykill River. They were formerly operated by the American Bridge Company.

Goodrich Has All-Domestic Synthetic Tire

NEW YORK (AP)—Manufacture of the first passenger car tire made entirely of domestic materials has been started by the B. F. Goodrich Co., John L. Collyer, President, announced to a group of industrialists, military experts and scientists.

Using a new synthetic rubber, "Ameripol," Mr. Collyer declared a product has been developed after 14 years research which is equal or superior to natural rubber, and can be processed and vulcanized like the natural product.

A plant with a daily capacity of several tons of "Ameripol" will be ready in the fall.

Base Product Petroleum

Dr. Waldo L. Semon, who with his assistants, was credited with the development of the synthetic product, said the basic raw material from which "Ameripol" is made is petroleum.

"Petroleum is broken down to a mixture of simple molecules," Dr. Semon said, "and from this mixture can be separated a gas which under pressure liquefies to give butadiene. This is mixed with other ingredients prepared from natural gas and air and then made into a milky emulsion, using soap produced from American agricultural sources."

The resultant product is similar to the latex obtained from rubber-producing trees.

Mr. Collyer said that, according to the best authenticated figures, consumption of synthetic rubber last year in the United States amounted to 1,700 tons, compared with natural rubber consumption totaling 592,000 tons.

"At which precise date Goodrich, or any other organization," said Mr. Collyer, "can go before the American public with the announcement that America need no longer depend upon natural rubber, we cannot foretell.

Price Will Be Higher

"But this we do know, substantial progress has already been made—and this progress must be speeded up—right now."

The newly-developed Goodrich tire uses "Ameripol" to replace natural rubber in proportions varying from 50 to 100 per cent. If

Tells of New Rubber

John L. Collyer
President of B. F. Goodrich Co.

the industry were to replace with Ameripol the natural rubber in the tire treads and sidewalls alone, Mr. Collyer said, it would reduce by approximately one-half America's consumption of the natural product.

"These new tires will be higher in price," the Goodrich president declared. "However," he added, "with increasing production, economies may be expected which will reduce the price."

Most big rubber manufacturing companies have developed synthetic products. The problem of vulcanization heretofore, however, has presented serious problems to synthetics based on oil.

Prior to development of the Goodrich tire, use of artificial rubber was confined mainly to mechanical goods, such as belting, and tank linings.

Many synthetic rubbers have shown a resistance to oil and acids lacking in natural rubber.

Square 'D' Dividend

DETROIT (AP) — Directors of Square "D" Co., makers of electrical equipment, declared a dividend of 50 cents a common share payable June 29 to stock of record June 5. Previous payment was 30 cents on March 30.

Defense Seen Slowed by Cut In Work Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISON, N. Y.—American independence and supremacy is threatened by a short work week in industry, declared J. Arthur Currey of Irvington-on-Hudson, President of the National American Wholesale Lumber Association, at the opening of the association's 48th annual meeting here.

"Those who cry loudest for the three or four-day work week may be friends of those who covet what we possess," he declared.

"Social progress in the name of humanity has been a byword in France for the last five or six years. France stopped hustling just about the time her neighbor really went to work. Now the existence of France is in jeopardy."

Business pessimism in this country, Mr. Currey said, was due not so much to fear of invasion and involvement in war as to "fear that victory of the aggressor governments will leave us in a position where it will be difficult for us to compete in world trade unless our standards of living and our working conditions are brought closer to the level of those nations whose economic problems are at the bottom of these wars."

"In that case," he continued, "we are likely to be told more and more what business can do and what it cannot do."

He said that if the wholesale lumbermen did not eliminate the "harmful practices" in their trade, the Federal Government probably would force an authority upon them. The largest owner of timber in the country, he explained, was the government, and the Forestry Service was "vitally interested in the price that timber brings." From the New England areas struck by the 1938 hurricane, he added, the government salvaged 600,000,000 feet of timber.

Montgomery Ward Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—Montgomery Ward & Co., reported May sales amounted to $45,904,511, an increase of 8.46 per cent compared with a year ago. For the four months period ending May 31 sales totaled $161,133,045, an increase of 11.42 per cent compared with the corresponding 1939 period.

WHO WILL RUN—AND WHY

In June and July the two major political parties choose the candidates you will vote for next November. Because of the importance of the issues involved, The Christian Science Monitor is sending its best political analysts and writers to both the Philadelphia and Chicago Conventions. These men and women, trained to see through the partisan smoke of battle and report events in their true significance, will be writing daily in the Monitor during the conventions. To be sure to follow their stories, we recommend use of the coupon below; from now until election you will appreciate the Monitor's sound comment.

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Odd Lot. Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 350,000
Previous day's sales 668,240
1940 volume to date 113,987,840
1939 volume to date 98,328,585

Some Stocks UpModerately; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Wall Street felt a bit better about the war today and traders lifted steels and selected issues fractions to a point or more.

Best bidding came in the final hour. Quotations slipped a shade near the finish and, here and there, minus signs were to be seen.

The ticker tape barely moved except at intervals until the closing stretch when a handful of low-priced stocks appeared in blocks running to 10,000 shares for Packard. Willys Overland also was lively.

Notwithstanding the late flurry, the session was one of the slowest for about a year. Transfers approximated 350,000 shares.

European bulletins stills left the outcome of the raging Somme battle in doubt, but speculative forces seemed heartened by indications the French were putting up strong resistance to the Nazi push. Clouding the picture was a new bombing thrust at England and British retaliatory air raiding of the Germans. The question of Italy's entry into the conflict persisted as a restraining market influence.

Bonds Irregular

Bond prices followed an uneven course in slow dealings today.

With fractional gains and losses close to a balance toward the close, a few of the rails exhibited firmness.

Widely distributed estimates of improved earnings prospects for the railroads gave something of an optimistic slant to the investment outlook, although operators continued to sit back waiting for definite word as to the progress of the battle in Northern France.

Higher by fractions moved such issues as Great Northern "G" 4s of '46, Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Lehigh Valley 4½s of '40, Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s and Third Avenue adjustment 5s of '60.

Fractional losses were registered for International Telephone 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Porto Rican American Tobacco stamped 6s of '42.

U. S. Governments were steady but only lightly traded.

Foreign government dollar loans generally slipped, with Italian and Argentine issues suffering the most.

Carloadings Drop 7 P. C. Past Week; 13½ P. C. Over 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 639,126 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended last Saturday.

This was a decrease of 48,364 cars, or 7 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 75,817, or 13.5 per cent over, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 136,509, or 27.2 per cent, compared with 1938.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Wk.	Decrease Over— Last Wk.	Yr. Ago
Miscel freight	257,175	22,259	†27,032
Less-than-carlot merchandise	130,439	18,467	2,881
Coal	112,989	3,568	†24,805
Grain and grain products	27,243	2,189	3,056
Western Districts	15,865	912	3,069
Livestock	10,533	†27	†763
Western Districts	7,619	†41	†490
Forest products	32,263	2,402	†4,913
Ore	59,663	†644	†20,676
Coke	8,821	150	†3,365

† Increase.

'Free' Sterling Has Spectacular Rise

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—A spectacular rise of nearly 21 cents in the "free" British pound sterling today followed unconfirmed reports in Wall Street that the British Government might take steps to eliminate this type of currency from international markets. If this step were taken it would presumably leave only official sterling at $4.02-4.03 available in money marts.

In mid-afternoon the British unit was up 20¾ cents at around $3.40 contrasted with a minor decline during the forenoon. The French franc, closely bound to the British money, jumped 10-100ths of a cent at above 1.91 cents. Other European monies were little affected.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Share prices slipped today despite a late rally which lifted many quotations—particularly of gilt-edged issues, from their lows. Turnover was small, with operators cautiously watching the tide of battle in northern France before undertaking heavy commitments in any direction. Junior issues of domestic rails received what little attention was given to that section of the list. Kaffirs were weak.

Paris: The Bourse maintained rigid calm in the face of the battle in the north with few price changes resulting from the dull session. Rentes slipped a bit but Suez Canal gained slightly.

Cites Wool Requirements

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Schwartz (D) of Wyoming, said the War Department had informed him approximately 43,000,000 pounds of uncleaned wool would be consumed under requirements of the new defense program. Senator Schwartz said this should be "further encouraging news" for the nation's wool growers.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	54	53¾	54	+ ½
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ¼
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis (1)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jun 5
19½	13	Addressog (1.40)	2	13	13	13	Jun 5
58⅛	36¾	Air Reduc (1a)	8	37⅞	37¼	37¾	+ ½
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y27
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	6	6	6	11'y29
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 3
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	15	18½	17¼	18½	+ ½
12¾	7	Allen Ind (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 3
182	136	Al Ch &Dye (6)	*4	140½	140	140¼	+ ¼
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	M'y28
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	2	5	5	5	
73⅞	55	Allied Strs pf(5)	2	55	55	55	M'y28
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	2	24⅝	23⅞	24½	+ ½
16	11¼	Alpha Cem(½e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun 5
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	9½	9½	9½	M'y28
58½	38½	Amerada Cp(2)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
21	12⅛	AmAgCh(.30e)	5	15	14	15	+1¾
75	41¾	Am Airlines	2	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ¼
12¾	6⅛	Am Bank Note	4	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	11	5¾	5¼	5½	Jun 5
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.30e)	2	33	33	33	+1½
116½	87	Am Can (4)	2	90	89	90	+ ¾
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	M'y29
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	9	22⅜	21¼	22	+ ½
51¾	34	Am Car pf	6	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Jun 5
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(.80e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	1	100	100	100	— ¼
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	+ ¼
9¾	5½	AmColtypef(¼e)	3	6	6	6	Jun 1
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun 5
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6⅜	5	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr10
2⅜	1	Am&For Pow	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP$6pf(.60k)	3	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
28¼	10⅜	A&FP$7pf(.70k)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	6	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	6	25¾	25	25½	+ ½
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	24	24	24	+1¼
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	7	50	49	49	Jun 5
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	2	2	1⅞	2	Jun 4
35	18	Am Ice pf(½e)	3	18	18	18	M'y28
6⅝	3¼	Am Internat'l	23	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	41½	41½	41½	M'y31
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	13	11½	10¾	11¼	Jun 5
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	1	41	41	41	+1½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 3
26	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	6	13½	13½	13½	
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	5	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6(33⅓k)	3	39¼	39	39¼	+ ¼
54	28¼	A P&L$5 2.81¼k	6	33¾	33⅜	33¾	+ ¾
10⅝	5¼	Am Rad & St S	60	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	23	10½	10⅛	10¼	— ¼
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5⅓k)	3	59	59	59	+2½
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	7	7⅝	7	7	Jun 5
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	6	7¼	7	7	Jun 5
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	5	35	34½	35	+ ⅞
147	122	Am S & R pt (7)	6	122½	122	122	Jun 5
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	54	54	54	Jun 1
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F(1½e)	20	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¼e)	2	10¾	10½	10½	Jun 5
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun 5
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	6	13⅛	13	13	— ¾
93	75	Am Sugar pf(7)	4	77	75	77	Jun 3
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun 5
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	16	150⅛	149½	149⅝	+ ⅜
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ¼
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	5	74	73½	73½	+ ½
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	138	138	138	+1¾
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
101½	84⅞	Am W W pf (6)	2	85	84⅞	84⅞	M'y28
12	6	Am Woolen	12	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ¼
52½	25½	Am Wool pf(3k)	10	32¾	31½	32½	+ ¾
8⅛	4½	Am Zinc L & S	3	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
45½	38	Am Z p pf(2½k)	1	38	38	38	M'y16
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	55	20¾	20	20½	+ ¼
41¼	20	Anacon W & C	1	24½	24½	24½	Jun 5
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14	14	14	Jun 5
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	10	10	10	M'y28
4¼	2	A P W Paper	2	2	2	2	Jun 4
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	2	23½	23	23	Jun 5
110⅛	98	Arm Del pf (7)	2	97¾	97½	97½	— ½
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	6	37⅜	35½	35½	Jun 5
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¼	22⅜	Arm Cork (½e)	2	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	1	7	7	7	Jun 4
9½	3¾	Artloom Corp	2	4	4	4	Jun 4
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	15	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
78	74¾	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	AsDG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	33	Associates In (2)	1	32	32	32	—1
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	9	14⅛	13¾	14	+ ⅜
57½	39½	A T & S F pf(5e)	2	42½	42	42½	Jun 5
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
22⅜	8½	Atl G&W Indies	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	4	9½	9¼	9¼	Jun 5
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	11	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ½
110	104	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	104	104	104	M'y24
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	43½	43¼	43¼	Jun 5
80½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	2	60	57	57	M'y23
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jun 3
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y29
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	15	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	29	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+ ¾
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jun 5
14⅞	7⅞	Bangor & Ar	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	Jun 4
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jun 5
13⅜	7⅜	Barnsdall (.30e)	7	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜	+ ⅜
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	4	24⅜	24	24⅛	Jun 5
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (6)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	103	Beat pf xw (5)	2	103	103	103	Jun 5
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	106	106	106	+1
9⅞	7½	Beld-Hem (.40e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 1
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24⅛	Bendix Av (1e)	4	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ¾
22½	17¼	Benef Ind (.90e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
56⅜	49½	Ben in L pf(2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	Jun 5
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	6	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jun 5
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2½e)	54	69⅜	67⅞	69	+1
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf(7)	2	115	115	115	Jun 5
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	16	16	16	— ½
22½	15	Black&Deck(1e)	3	16¾	16½	16½	—1
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	Jun 5
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¼e)	74	15½	15	15	M'y31
28⅜	13⅜	Boeing Airplane	35	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	4	21¾	21	21¾	
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	19½	18¼	18¼	M'y31
24¼	17⅛	Borden Co (.60e)	23	18	17⅜	18	+ ¼
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-Warn (½e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ½
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun 5
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	3	27½	27¼	27¼	Jun 5
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5	5	5	Jun 5
13¾	8	Bridgeport B	2	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	7	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	2	30	30	30	Jun 4
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	39	38¼	38¼	Jun 5
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
24½	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	4	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
63½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	9	58¼	58	58	Jun 5
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (½e)	5	14¾	14¼	14¼	Jun 5
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
10⅛	6½	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wheel	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	5	26¼	25½	26¼	— ¼
33	17⅝	Bullova Watch(a)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun 5
12½	7⅜	Bur Au M(.20e)	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 5
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.10e)	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun 5
23¼	16	But Bros pf(1½)	1	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	Jun 5
4⅛	2¼	Byers Cop&Zinc	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun 5
13¾	6⅜	Byers (AM) Co	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jun 4

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (¾e)	7	16⅜	15¾	15¾	Jun 5
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(½e)	3	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	4	12¼	12	12	— ¾
23½	11¾	Can Dry	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	10	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	30	30	30	—1
6	3½	Capital Ad A	2	3⅝	3½	3½	M'y23
32¾	22⅛	Carpenter (1¾e)	2	30	29¼	30	+1¾
3⅛	2	Car & Gen (.05e)	1	2	-	-	Jun 5
7⅝	39¼	Case (JI) Co	2	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	—2⅛
56½	45½	Caterpill Tr (2)	11	45	44½	44¾	+ ½
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	16	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	+ ¼
12½	5	Celotex Corp	1	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
26¼	18	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jun 5
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	6	2	1⅞	2	Jun 5
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun 5
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	5	5	5	
6	3	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	Jun 5
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	6	27	26½	26½	Jun 3
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	15	15	15	Jun 5
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(1.40e)	2	19	19	19	M'y23
29½	11	Checker Cab	5	12	11½	11½	Jun 5
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	*9	32¾	32	32¾	+ ⅜
97½	35	Ches & O pf (4)	*1	84¾	84¾	84¾	+ ¾
47⅜	31¼	Ches Corp	2	31½	31	31½	+ ½
49¼	33	Chi Can (1e)	7	35	34⅝	35	— ½
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	M'y31
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 3
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	⅜	Chi Great W pf	5	1	1	1	Jun 4
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun 3
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	8	9¼	9	9¼	Jun 5
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	27½	25½	25½	M'y23
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	M'y22
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	¼	¼	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun 3
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y31
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	4	8	8	8	Jun 3
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	3	10	10	10	+ ⅛
6⅜	2½	Childs Co	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	23	57	56	56⅞	+1¼
14¼	10⅛	City I & F (.60e)	6	10½	10⅜	10⅜	Jun 5
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 3
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	5	26	25	26	+1
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.40e)	3	30	29	30	Jun 5
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	14	27½	27	27½	+ ¼
45½	25½	Cluett Peab (1e)	5	30	29½	30	+1
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	4	102¼	102	102¼	— ¾
63	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	56	56	56	M'y31
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	7	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
103¾	102⅜	Colgate pf cld(6)	-	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'r 5
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	2	18½	18½	18½	Jun 5
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	15	15	15	Jun 3
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	7	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	3	17	16⅜	16⅜	Jun 5
7½	4¼	Col G & E (.20e)	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pfA (6)	2	71	71	71	+ ½
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jun 5
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	15	15	15	M'y31
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	1	71	71	71	Jun 5
46	28	Coml Credit (3)	2	29½	29¼	29½	+1
108⅛	99	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	M'y23
56	33	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	36	34½	36	+2
113	97	Com Tev pf(4¼)	1	97	97	97	Jun 4
16⅜	8	Comi Solvents	6	8¾	8⅜	8½	+ ⅜
1½	¾	Com'th & South	30	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	*1	45	45	45	+1
33	26	Com Edis (1.80)	31	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	3	3	3	— ¼
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	6	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
31½	19¾	Consol Aircraft	2	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¾
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	15	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	18	24⅝	24	24	— ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	101	101	101	— ½
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y21
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1¾k)	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun 5
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 5
6⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	28	6	5⅞	6	
2¼	1¼	Con RR Cuba pf	32	1½	1	1¼	— ¼
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	3	2⅞	2⅞	Jun 4
18⅜	10¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y31
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	93½	93½	93½	M'y29
19½	9⅞	Container (½e)	1	10¾	10⅜	10¾	
7⅜	3⅝	Cont Bak (A)	3	7¾	7½	7½	Jun 5
1⅝	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	3	¾	¾	¾	Jun 5
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	70	70	70	Jun 5
49¼	33	Cont Can (1e)	7	35	34⅝	35	— ½
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	4	109	108	108	Jun 5
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	6	6	6	+ ¼
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	31	31	31	+ ½
49	33	Cont Motors	49	3⅜	3	3¼	+ ⅛
25	16¾	Cont Oil D (½e)	26	17	16¾	17	— ⅛
33	18½	Cont Stee' (½e)	1	21½	21⅛	21½	Jun 5
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	14	17⅛	16½	17	
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	7	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ½
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	6	45	44¾	45	+ ¼
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	165	165	165	M'y20
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	18	4	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
1½	¾	Coty Internat'l	6	¾	¾	¾	
14¼	13	Crane Co	13	13⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Home Building Up 5 P. C. In First Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Nearly 100,000 new dwelling units, having a permit valuation of over $330,000,000, were provided in non-farm areas of the United States during the first quarter of 1940, according to estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This is an increase of 5 per cent over the like period of 1939, the report continued. The non-farm area of the United States is defined as including all incorporated areas in the United States and all unincorporated areas except farms.

Increases in the number of dwelling units provided were shown in all city-size groups except those having a population of 500,000 or over. The rural nonfarm area, which is comprised of incorporated places below 2,500 and unincorporated areas excluding farms, also provided more new dwelling units during the first quarter of this year than during the corresponding period of 1939.

Of the 99,827 new dwelling units provided during the first quarter of 1940, 10,415, or 10 per cent, were provided in projects under the sponsorship of the United States Housing Authority. During the first quarter of 1939, 4,816 dwelling units, or 5 per cent of the total number of new dwelling units erected, were in USHA projects.

Of the total number of dwelling units for which permits were issued in non-farm areas of the United States during the first quarter of 1940, 75,099, or 75 per cent, were in 1-family dwellings; 5,823, or 6 per cent, in 2-family dwellings; and 18,905, or 19 per cent, in apartment houses.

In the first quarter of 1939, 66,957 dwelling units were provided in 1-family dwellings, 4,723 in 2-family dwellings, and 23,674 in apartment houses.

Corporate Earnings Show Further Gains

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP) — Corporate earnings reports issued during the week showing profits per common share included:

	1940	1939
Quarter Ended April 30		
Royal Typewriter	$1.89	$1.69
Waukesha Motor	.72	.21
Quarter Ended March 31		
American Export Lines	2.50	—
American Safety Razor	.26	.39
4 Months Ended April 30		
Commercial Credit Co.	1.34	1.12
13 Weeks Ended February 24		
Warner Brothers Pictures	.21	.39
6 Months Ended April 30		
Brown Shoe	1.01	1.14
Florsheim Shoe	1.28(A)	1.26(A)
U. S. Leather	.20(A)	—
Year Ended March 31		
Todd Shipyards	4.05	1.22

(A) on class "A" shares.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	79⅝	79⅝	78⅜	79½	79⅜
September	80	80¼	79	80	79⅞
December	81	81½	80¼	81¼	80⅞
	Corn				
July	62½	63⅞	62	62⅞	62½
September	61½	61½	60½	61⅜	61⅜
December	60⅛	60⅝	59⅛	59⅞	60¼
	Oats				
July	33¼	....	....	33¼	33¼
September	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛	31¼	31⅛
December	32½	....	....	32½	32½
	Soy Beans				
July	....	....	....	89½	89½
October	....	....	....	77	77
December	....	....	....	78½	78½
	Rye				
July	..	..	..	44½	44½
Sept.	..	..	..	46½	46½
Dec.	..	..	..	48	48⅛
	Lard				
July	5.12	5.17	5.12	5.17	5.12
Sept.	5.35	5.37	5.32	5.37	5.35
Oct.	5.45	5.47	5.42	5.47	5.45
Dec.	5.60	5.65	5.60	5.65	5.60

Cotton

	New York Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	9.26	9.43	9.26	9.43	9.30
October	8.45	8.56	8.42	8.55	8.50
December	8.37	8.47	8.33	8.47	8.40
March	8.19	8.29	8.16	8.29	8.22
Spots 10.31n. nNominal.					
	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	7.25*	....	....	....	7.25*

* Pegged price.

Raw Silk

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Raw silk futures No. 1 closed ½-3½ lower. Sales 440 bales.

	High	Low	Last
June	2.57	2.56½	2.54b
September	2.47	2.44	2.47
October	2.45	2.42½	2.43-43½

Wool Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	98.4	95.5	94.4	95.0	95.0
Oct	92.8	94.0	92.5	93.3b	93.5
Dec	91.8	93.3	91.8	92.5b	92.4
bBid.					

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June	9.80				9.33
Sept.	9.43	10.15	9.38	9.86	9.50
Dec.	9.64	10.33	9.59	10.05	9.59

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N. Y. July No. 3	1.82	1.82	1.81	1.81	1.82
Wld July No. 4	1.23	1.24	1.18	1.23	1.22½
Wld Sept. No. 4	1.16½	1.18	1.14	1.17½	1.18

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	10.29b	....	....	....	10.29
December	10.25b	....	....	....	10.29

b-Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	4.53	4.53	4.52	4.61n	4.54
Sept.	4.61	4.72	4.60	4.70n	4.63

n—Nominal.

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	20.95	21.10	20.95	11.05	20.85
Sept.	18.95	19.35	18.92	19.15	19.15

Quotations for cotton, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Business Failures Decrease

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States dropped to 239 during the week ended May 30, which included the Memorial Day holiday, from 297 in the preceding week and 249 a year ago, Dun & Broadstreet reported. The latest figure, second lowest for the year, compared with the lowest of 225 touched in the week of February 22, which also included a holiday.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s 41	103.21	103.21	103.21
1 3¼s 45-43	107.21	107.21	107.21
2 4¼s 52-47	117.7	117.1	117.7
2 2¾s 54-51	104.28	104.28	104.28
1 3s 55-51	107.22	107.22	107.22
2 2¾s 60-55	105.1	104.31	105.1
11 2¾s 65-60	103.21	103.20	103.20
Federal Farm Mortgage			
1 3s 49-44	105.23	105.23	105.23
Home Owners Loan			
1 2¼s 44-42	103.2	103.2	103.2

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s 47	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Allegheny cv 5s 44	70	70	70
5 Allegheny 5s 50 st	28¼	28¼	28¼
12 Allis Chal c 4s 52	107	106¾	106¾
11 Am & For P5s 2030	50½	50	50
1 Am Int 5½s 49	91	91	91
12 Am T & T 5½s 43	106¾	106⅞	106¾
12 Am T &T 3½s 65	105¼	105	105⅛
9 Am T & T 3¼s 61	106⅛	106	106⅛
2 Am W W & E 75	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	103¾	103¼	103¾
1 Ang C Nitra deb 67	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
1 Arm Ded 4s 57	96⅝	96¾	96¾
10 AT&SF 4s 95	101⅞	101¾	101¾
2 AT&SF T Sh L 4s58	110	110	110
27 Atl Refin 3s 53	105	104⅝	104⅝
18 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	57¼	57¼	57¼
2 B&O 95 st A	17¼	17¼	17¼
11 B&O 95 st C	20¾	20¼	20½
5 B&O 96 st F	17½	17¼	17½
19 B&O cv 60 st	9	8⅞	8⅞
17 B&O 1st 4s 48	58⅛	58	58
1 B&O Ple&wv 4s 51 st	40	40	40
1 B&O S W 50 st	32½	32	32
21 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105¾	105½	105½
9 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	102¼	102	102⅛
56 Boston&Me 5s 67	52¼	51	52
18 Bos & Me 5s '67 st	49½	47¾	49½
12 Bost&Me 4¾s 61	52	52	52
11 Bost&Me 3¾s 61 st	49¼	47⅝	49¼
19 Bost&Me 5s 55	54	52	54
5 Bost&Me 5s '55 st	49	47¾	49
34 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66 ct	85	84⅝	84¾
1 Bkly Un E1lst 5s 50	107	107	107
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s50ct	84¾	84⅝	84¾
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Bkly U Gas 5s 57B	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
4 Buf R&P 57 st	28	28	28
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	79¾	79¾	79¾
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	78⅛	77¾	78⅛
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	72⅞	72¾	72¾
16 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	74	73⅞	73⅞
23 Can Nor 6½s 46	92	91⅛	91⅛
1 Can Pac 5s 54	54½	54½	54½
1 Can Pan 4s perp	42¼	42⅛	42¼
1 Caro C&O 6s 52	102	102	102
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	5¼	5	....
2 Cen Pac 3¾s 62	106½	106½	106½
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	58¾	58¼	58¼
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	12¼	12	12
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	70¼	70¼	70¼
5 ChampionP&P 4¾s50	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
5 C&O 4½s 92	119	118¾	118¾
7 C&O 3½s 96 D	95⅛	95	95
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	94½	94½	94½
2 Chi & Alton 3s 49	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 Chi&Erie rfg 5s 71 A	78	77½	77½
18 CB&Q 4½s 77	73	71	73
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	85½	85½	85½
2 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	10½	10¼	10¼
6 Chic Gt West 4s 49	21	20⅞	21
14 CMSP & P 5s 75 A	4	3⅞	4
7 CM&SP 4½s 89C	19½	19½	19½
5 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
2 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	6½	6½	6½
8 Chi & NW 4s '87	11¼	11	11
4 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	101	100½	101
75 City of NY 3s B '80wi	89¼	89	89¼
62 City of NY 3s I '80 wi	88⅞	88½	88¾
4 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	105	105	105
1 Cin Un Term 3¾s'69	107	107	107
3 CCC&StLWWVa4s'40	100	100	100
8 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	63¼	62⅞	62⅞
2 Col & So 4½s'80	23	23	23
1 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	100¾	100¾	100¾
11 Columbia G 5s '52 May	101	100½	100½
3 Columbia G 5s 1961	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	111½	111½	111½
8 Con Edis 3½s '48	108	105¾	106
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	104	104	104
22 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103⅝	103¼	103⅜
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	107	107	107
2 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	105	105	105
13 Contin'tal Oil 2Ks'48	104¼	103⅞	104
1 Crane Co 3½s'51	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
1 Crown Cork 4½s'48	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	101½	101½	101½
17 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	39	38	38
4 D & R G West 5s'55	1¾	1¾	1¾
10 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2 D & R G West 5s'8	4½	4½	4½
1 Det Ed 4½s'61	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 E Ten V&G cn 5s'56	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
13 Erie rfg 5s'67	87⅞	87¼	88
1 Erie gen lien 4s'96	19	19	19
4 FirestaoneT&R 3½'48	105	105	105
2 Gen Cable 5½s'47	99½	99½	99½
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
1 Goodrich 4½s'56	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s'46	79	79	79
9 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	94½	94¼	94½
1 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	78	78	78
15 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	96¼	95¾	96
2 Gt Nor 3½s'67	70	69	69
7 Harlem Rix&P 4s'54	58	58	58
9 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s'54	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Hudson Coal 5s'62	26	26	26
2 Huds Co Gas 5s'49	120½	120¼	120⅛
28 Ill Cent 4s'66	30	29¾	30
1 Ill Cen 5s'55	43½	43½	43½
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	36¼	36	36¼
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	32½	32½	32½
5 Interb R Tr 5s'32	71	70½	71
20 Interb R Tr cv 5'66 ct	74⅛	74	74⅛
15 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	8½	8½	8½
1 Int Met Mar 6s'41	53	53	53
1 Int Paper 6s'55	93	93	93
1 Int Paper 5s'47	100½	100¼	100¼
3 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	82⅛	82	82
21 Int T&T 5s'55	25	25	25
3 KCFtS & M 4s'36 ct	24½	24½	24½
4 Koppers Co 4s'51	101¾	101¼	101¾
1 Lac Gas 5s'42 A	33	33	33
2 Lac Gas 5½s'53	39	38¾	39
1 Leh Val NY 4½s'40	33	33	33
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	9½	9½	9½
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	9½	9¼	9¼
5 Leh Val 4s 2003	9½	9½	9½
3 Lex & East 5s '65	109½	109½	109½
2 Libby MCN & L 4s '55	100	99¾	99¾
3 Liggett & M 5s '51	124	124	124
1 Loews 3½s '46	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
9 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	106½	106½	106½
10 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	86¼	86¼	85¾
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	94	94	94
4 Lou & N 4½s 2003	84¾	84¼	84¼
4 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	73¼	73⅛	73⅛
1 Lou & N2Atl Kx & Cin	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Marion St Shov 6s '47	70	70	70
1 McKesson&Rob 5½s'50	83½	83½	83½
8 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	100½	100⅛	100½
2 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	9	8	8
9 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Mo Pac 5s 65A ct	12½	12½	12½
14 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	13	13	13
21 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	13	13	13
5 Mo Pac 5s 80H	13	13	13
6 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	13⅛	13	13
1 MoPac 3rd ext 4s 38	62	62	62
7 Mob&O 4½s 77 ct	22	22	22
1 Monogah Ry 4s 60	103	103	103
1 Mon WPaPubSv4½s60	107½	107½	107½
3 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	98¼	98	98
2 Mor&Essex3½s2000	34¾	34¾	34¾
5 Mount StT&T3¼s68	106	106	106
3 Mutual Fuel G5s47	112¼	112¼	112¼
2 Nassau El 4s 51 ct	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝
4 Nat Distill 3½s 49	100⅛	100	100
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	102	102	102
6 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	103	102⅜	102⅜
5 Newark Gas 5s 48	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
1 N O Pub Sv 5s52A	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	105	105	105
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	26	26	26
8 NYC rfg 5s 2013	45½	45⅛	45½
5 NYC 4½s 2013 A	39½	39½	39½
1 NYC cv 3¼s 52	44	44	44
1 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	54	54	54
11 NY Ch StL 4½s 78	43¼	42¾	42¾
1 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	73	73	73
1 NY Conn RR 4½s 53	102	102	102
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	47¾	47¾	47¾
9 NY Edis 3½s 66	106¼	106⅜	106⅜
4 NY G El H&P 5s 48	122	122	122
2 NY G El H&P 4s 49	114	114	114
3 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	13	13	12¾
21 NYNH&H 4½s 67	12¼	12⅛	12¼
1 NY Steam 3½s 63	102	102	102
2 NY Tel 3¼s 67	107	107	107
8 Niagara FallsP3½s66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Niagara Sh c 5½s 50	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Nor Pac Sm 5s 61 A	9	9	9
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	105	105	105
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	105	105	105
12 Nor Pac 6s 2047	47	47	47
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	43	43	43
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
1 Nor Pac 4s'97	60½	60½	60½
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	35¼	35¼	35¼
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	106	106	106
2 Ohio Pub Svc 4s'62	103	103	103
3 Pac Gen & El 3½s'66	106⅛	106	106⅛
2 Pac G&E 3Ks'61	109	108⅝	109
5 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	110½	110½	110½
1 Pac T&T 3¼s'66 B	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Para Biway 3s'55 ct	42	42	42
1 Pen Co 4s'52 E	99½	99½	99½
1 Pen Gl Sand 4½s'60	101	101	101
8 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	106	105¾	105¾
1 Pen RR gen 5s'68	102	102	102
4 Pen RR gen4½s'65	95¾	95	95¼
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s'31	90½	90½	90½
7 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	91	91	91
2 Pen RR 3¼s'52	76½	76⅛	76⅛
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	112½	112½	112½
1 Pere Marq 4½s'80	50	50	50
1 Pere Marq 4s'56	4	47	47
3 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	107¾	107½	107¾
11 Phila Co 5s'67	103⅝	103	103
2 Phil Elec 3½s'67	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
14 Phillips Pet 3s 48	104¾	104⅜	104¾
2 PCC&StL 5s 70A	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
25 PCC&StL 5s 75 B	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s60C	42	42	42
7 Portl Gen E 4½s60	66¾	66⅛	66⅛
5 Por Ri A Tob 6s 42st	76⅜	76	76
2 Por Ri AT 6s 42 unst	76¾	76⅜	76⅜
22 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	17	17	17
3 PubSvc No Ill 3½s58	107	106¾	107
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	100	100	100
1 Readg 4½s 97 A	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
2 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	91	90½	90½
8 Republic Steel 5½s 54	104½	104	104½
1 Republic Steel 4½s61	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
14 Republic Steel 4s 56	92¾	92½	92½
1 Revere Cop&B 4¼s 56	98¼	98¼	98¼
7 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	6½	6¼	6¼
3 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	50¼	50	50
5 StLPub Svc 5s 59	59	59	59
1 StLRM@Pac 5s 55 st	33	33	33
15 St L S F 5s 50 B	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	8½	8½	8½
52 St LSF 4s 50 A	8	7⅞	7⅞
50 St LSF 4s 50A ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4 St LSW 1st 4s 89	56	55⅞	56
4 StP&KC ShL4½s41	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 San Ant Pub Svc 4s 63	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Schulco 5½s '46 B st	36	36	36
1 Seab A L cn 6s '45	3½	3½	3½
2 Sea A L 4s '50 st	7	7	7
2 Shell Un 2½s '54	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1 Socony-Vac 3s '64	104	104	104
15 Sou Kraft 4¼s '48	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
9 Sou Pac 4½s '68	32½	32½	32½
5 Sou Pac 4½s '81	32	32	32
1 So Pac 4½s '69	32⅜	32⅝	32⅝
12 So Pac 3¾s '46	45½	45½	45½
13 So Pac 4½s re '77	39¼	39	39⅛
1 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 South Ry 6½s '56	61¼	61¼	61¼
2 South Ry gen 6s '56	57	57	57
4 South Ry gen 4 '56	44½	44½	44½
5 Staley Mfg 4s '56	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	103	102⅞	102⅞
6 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	102½	102⅜	102½
4 Studebaker cv 6s '45	86¼	86¼	86¼
2 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	104¾	104⅜	104¾
2 Tex Corp 3s '5 9	104	104	104
2 Tex &2Pac 5s '77B	53¾	53⅜	53⅝
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
1 Tex & Pac 5s '80	53½	53½	53½
55 Third Ave ay '60	13½	12¾	12¾
5 Third Ave 4s '60	46	46	46
2 TideWa Asso O3½s'52	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110½	110¼	110½
2 Unit Drub 5s '53	76¼	76	76
6 Utah P & L 5s '44	98	97½	97½
3 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104¾	104⅝	104½
3 Wabash 1st 5s '39	30¾	30¾	30¾
5 West Penn P 3½s '66	108½	108⅜	108⅜
1 West Shore 4s 2361	36½	36½	36½
1 Westch Lt 5s '50	120	120	120
4 Westn Md 4s '52	74⅜	74⅜	74⅝
•2 Western Un 5s '60	55¼	55¼	55¼
2 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
4 Wilson & Co 4s '55	104	104	104
15 Young S&T cv 4s '48	102⅛	102	102

Foreign Bonds

1 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	27½	27½	27½
5 Antioquia 7s'45 A	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
23 Antioquia s'45 C	8¼	8¼	8¼
14 Argentine 4s'72 Feb	69	69	69
14 Argentine 4s'72 Ap	69	68½	68½
27 Argentine 4½s'48	84	83	83
5 Australia 4½s'56	34⅝	34¼	34¼
2 Br. stl 8s'41	11⅜	11½	11⅜
1 Brazil 6½s '26- 57	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
5 Brazil 6½s' 27-57	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Brisbane 5s'58	37	37	37
3 Buen A 4½s'7	47⅝	47½	47½
7 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	48⅛	48	48
7 Buen A 4½s Apr '76	48⅜	48	48
9 Canada 5s'52	84	84	84
13 Canada 4s'60	71¼	70⅝	71
12 Canada 3¼s'61	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
3 Canada 3s'68	62⅜	62½	62⅜
7 Canada 2½s'45	72¾	72¼	72¼
2 Canada 3¼s'64	78	78	78
3 ChileMtBk 6½s'57 tasd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
8 Chile 6s'60	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
5 Chile 6s'60 asd	11½	11½	11½
5 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	11	11	11
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	11	11	11
3 Chile 6s '63 asd	11	11	11
8 Chilean Mun 7s '60 asd	10½	10	10
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	17	17	17
1 Copenhag 5s '52	22	22	22
13 Cuba 4½s '77	54¼	54¼	54¼
8 Denmark 6s '42	30	29	29
2 Denmark 4½s '62	22	21¼	21¼
1 El Salvador 8s '48 ct	9½	9½	9½
7 Ger Gov Sg 6s '65	15	14¼	14⅝
16 Ger Gov 7s '49	19	18¾	19
1 Ger Gov 7s '49 unst	11	11	11
2 Haiti 6s '52	85	85	85
3 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	30	30	30
2 Italy 7s 1951	40	39½	40
10 Japan 5½s '65	62	62	62
6 Milan City 6½s '52	27½	27	27½
5 N Sou Wales 5s '57	34½	34½	34½
1 Orient Dev 5½s '58	51½	51½	51½
1 Porto Aleg 8s '61	6	6	6
2 Queensld 7s '41	66	66	66
3 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	5⅜	5¼	5¼
7 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '68	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	23½	23½	23½
2 Silesia Ld Assn 6s '47	9	9	9
5 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	52⅛	52	52
4 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	58	57½	57½
8 Urug a) 3¾s&4¼s '79	40¼	40	40
8 Urug 4½s 4½s '78	42¼	41¾	41¾
1 Urug cv 3¾s&4¼s '79	38½	38½	38½
1 Yokohama 6s '61	59¾	59¾	59¾

Total today 2,108,000, previous day 2,108,000, previous day 4,626,100, week ago closed, year ago 4,886,600, two years ago 4,210,500, Jan. 1 to date 759,542,425, year ago 747,538,825, two years ago 756,436,055.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	8.93	9.50
Affiliated F Inc	1.92	2.10
Amerex Hold	10.50	12.00
Am Business Shrs	2.42	2.68
Am Gen Equip Inc	.22	.27
Am Ins Stocks	3.00	3.50
Boston Fund	11.83	12.72
British Type Inv	.13	.28
Broad St Inv	17

'Communazi' Action Irks Latin America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Mexican Government is challenged with a serious problem in the "Communazi" propaganda now rampant throughout the Republic. Action to curb the totalitarian agents and their trouble-making is reported to be imminent but to date little has been done. Whether the "fifth column" shall continue to function is entirely up to the Government, which has every means available for keeping itself informed on political meddling—which even the most casual citizen observes and wonders at.

The Mexican Government is a democracy and all its spokesmen constantly defend the principles of democratic government. Yet Mexico today is the seat of a belligerently anti-democratic propaganda foisted by Communist and Nazi agents upon the Mexican public. Not only is this so but Mexico is being used as the center for totalitarian intrigue throughout the whole of Central and North America.

One single official statement has been made on the subject. It was issued by the Minister of the Interior, Señor Ignacio Garcia Tellez, who declared that his Ministry was co-operating with other official bureaus to investigate espionage here. If guilty agents are found they will be turned over to the Attorney General for prosecution. Mexican agitators will be subject to servitude in the penal colony of Islas Marias, and foreigners will be deported.

One Communist, William Edward Woodfield, has been deported and the negro Communist, James Ford, has been ordered to leave the country. Both were accused of agitating here and both were identified as United States citizens. No action has been taken, at this writing, against German, Russian, or Spanish fifth columnists. First action against the United States citizens appears to be a defiant answer to Congressman Martin Dies who charged that "alien" agents were plotting in Mexico.

Surveillance Increasing

Unofficial reports indicate that the Government is increasing its surveillance of aliens and that President Cardenas has given strict orders to punish any agitators disturbing the public peace. These orders were given after a political riot at Los Mochis, Sinaloa, when seven were killed and 20 injured. Latest reports are that the row was started by Communists.

Meanwhile startling accusations are being made by many patriotic and right-wing organizations of "nrth column" activities here. Many are directed against Communists among the Spanish refugees. Others allege that Tia Juana, Lower California, is the focus for an espionage ring operating against the United States and the naval base at San Diego, Calif. Persistent reports are made of a clandestine radio operating near the port of Tampico and of espionage rings in all of the Mexican ports.

Reliable confirmation for these reports is not available and probably will not be until the Mexican Government chooses to reveal the results of its investigations. The fact that such accusations are now flooding the Mexican press reveals, however, the alarm felt here over activities of alien agents. They also give a clear dictate to the Mexican Government from its people, warning that the public wishes no interference in its affairs nor desires to be involved in international power politics, at the expense of the domestic tranquility.

Sympathy With Democracies

Sympathies of the majority of the Mexican people have been throughout the war with the democratic nations and with the invaded neutral countries. Public contributions have been made to aid Finland. Russia and Germany have been discredited for their invasions of the weaker nations, and indignation has run high at reports of attacks upon civilian populations.

The Trojan Horse tactics have been brilliantly successful in many countries of the Old World and it would be folly to overlook their possibilities in the New World. That the "fifth column" is here and that it is at work has been fully demonstrated. The question now posed is—how long will the Mexican Government countenance its activities, under the free grant of democratic tolerance?

Indians Strike At Un-Americanism

By the Associated Press

Gallup, N. M., June 6

Elders of the Navajo Indian tribe adopted by a rousing vote yesterday a resolution banning any evidences of subversive un-American activities among the Navajos and pledging "loyalty to the Government, armed defense if necessary." Members stood and cheered when the resolution came to a vote. Four hundred spectators, breaking their customary Indian impassiveness, joined in the applause.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 6 (AP)—Full-page newspaper advertisements signed by hundreds of prominent citizens urged Argentina today to guard against "a destiny equal to that of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland and Belgium."

Headed by the name of former President Alvear, the advertisement was sponsored by a national unity group seeking union of political factions for the solid-front defense of Argentina against "totalitarianism and aggression."

"For the first time since consolidation of Argentine independence," the advertisement said, "our sovereignty may be jeopardized by foreign lust. . . . If the United States with its immense power has recognized and is taking extraordinary precautions, it would be foolish on our part to continue denying this danger."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The existence of a "fifth column" is frequently referred to here, though so far its existence has not been publicly proved. Argentines, however, received a lesson from the comportment of their many German racial residents as they watched them react to the military triumphs of the Third Reich in the Low Countries and Northern France. The lesson is considered as valuable as any proof of a "fifth column."

Thousands of Argentines of German ancestry have openly celebrated military achievements regardless of the violations of morality which shocked the national conscience and provoked a continental protest. What kind of New World citizens are these, it is asked, who become less Argentine and more German when Hitler makes a success of international aggression?

As in all countries built up on comparatively recent immigration, racial pride is appreciated—even forgiven—up to a certain limit. The limit is considered to have been passed when accepted citizens rejoice over events which the Government itself has formally condemned. Further objection is taken to intensified propaganda through the mail and a recrudescence of German-financed nationalist and youth organizations in defiance of official decrees.

The Postmaster-General is investigating mail propaganda, while the radio section of his department is engaged in localizing clandestine broadcasting stations. One of these was discovered in the Campana district and police co-operation was obtained to put it out of action.

A report from Parana revealed that two Germans, Werner Knodt and Egidio Idinger, were arrested for alleged espionage in Patagonia. They were afterwards released, but another arrest in Parana, of Carlos Gunther, illustrated that "fifth column" suspicions have extended to the authorities.

The newspaper El Sol declared that Danes and Norwegians residing in Buenos Aires have been notified by the German Embassy that they should contribute 20 per cent of their salaries to German war funds. It said that the Danes and Norwegians had not informed the police because they feared reprisals on their relatives in the homelands. The British-owned newspaper, the Standard, declared that Dutch and Belgian residents had received similar notifications.

Colombia Acts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOGOTA, Colombia—Although the "fifth column" menace is held to have been exaggerated here, the police were asked to suppress organizations and propaganda contrary to democratic institutions. The Government intimated that, in no circumstances whatsoever, would it allow circulation of objectionable war literature.

It is well known to this as to other South American Governments that the Allies are equally as active as the Germans in distributing war news and views. Newspapers and radio stations are subsidized by both sides. Travelers for the big importing and exporting firms are used to spread the "news" when they visit the interior.

Some Governments would probably like to stop the wordy war, but the majority, realizing that the Allied democracies are winning on this propaganda front, prefer not to intervene. In any case, they realize that the leading organs of opinion, the vast majority of newspapers which cannot be purchased, have committed themselves permanently and spontaneously to the democratic cause in Europe.

The Bolivian Defense Center in La Paz issued a statement which well illustrates the difference drawn between Allied and German propaganda and why the latter has provoked recent repressive measures. It said that no regime professedly democratic could tolerate enthusiasm, propaganda, or any activity whatsoever by foreign or national sympathizers with a policy of invasion and aggression against neutrals.

Fear of Communistic and totalitarian ideologies have been responsible in the past for innumerable South American "decrees" to insure a middle path of democratic government. The specter of Nazi domination, however, has led to calm and deliberate parliamentary investigation, so that well-founded and constitutionally-approved laws can be drafted to protect southern democracy from the "danger within."

The investigation of Nazi activities in Uruguay by a parliamentary commission led to such a conclusion, and Foreign Minister Alberto Guani is now drafting a bill for the protection of the republican system of government from hostile organizations and propaganda.

Nazis Near Canal Zone Interest Colombians

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP)—The Colombian Government has begun an investigation of Nazi "fifth column" activities in Choco department, near the Panama Canal Zone.

Reports reputedly disclosed a small but well-knit Nazi organization among Germans in that section.

The Bogota newspaper El Tiempo, owned by President Santos, said editorially that Nazis and Communists were "attempting to destroy the union of the American peoples under the pretext of favoring neutrality, but in reality they are working in behalf of the totalitarian conquerors."

Indian Civil Guard

BOMBAY, June 6 (AP)—The Viceroy of India announced yesterday the formation of a volunteer civil guard to aid the police to maintain order, to carry on air raid protective work and to work against sabotage.

Intimate Message

Continued from Page 1

pounding his desk. These words now, he asserts, apply to the United States; to all the Americas. Those other European democracies did not believe the words either. And where are they now? He goes over the list again. America's defense begins with the Allies in Europe.

Tension in the Senate

It is cool in here. Reporters in the press gallery look at each other and whisper, much as did the people in the movies. There is an uncomfortable tension in the scene. It is almost reassuring to see other Senators reading newspapers quietly at their desks as Senator Pepper talks, until one realizes that they are reading the news columns of Europe's war, and the editorial comments for or against the very same points Senator Pepper is making. Reading newspapers is no escape from the pressure of the argument now being offered on the Senate floor.

Senator Clark takes the floor. Full preparedness, yes, he says, but not steps that would lead America into the battle. We tried to solve Europe's problems once before. Where did we get? And so the argument goes on. Other Senators come and go. The Chamber is not well filled because Senators are discussing the same matters in the lobbies behind the swinging glass doors. But the galleries are packed. Ruddy-faced girls in fresh summer frocks, tanned boys and men in light suits and rolled sleeves, are looking down. Twenty years later they will tell their children back in Georgia, or Kansas or Massachusetts, or California, that they were there in Washington in June, 1940.

At the White House

Then there is the White House. All the hot length of Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol is the President's home. That takes on different mood and tempo in these anxious days, too. There is busy coming and going. A month ago President Roosevelt wore a dark suit. A fortnight ago he emerged in seersuckers. Now at his press conference he is in shirtsleeves, like the country boys in the Senate galleries he had rolled them up and relaxed.

President Roosevelt's actions are in the papers every day. Week after week he has announced new and larger defense plans. Reporters busily write down 10-digit figures without a pause which three months ago would have knocked copydesk editors out of their seats. President Roosevelt is cool and affable. His face looks tired but he can grin as always at any provocation. His characteristic gesture is repeated, of bringing a brawny right arm up and behind his head as he swings in his swivel chair and rubbing his eye and cheek while he holds his glasses in his other hand.

Still Enjoys His Job

Secret service men stand behind him. Some of his secretaries sit on the davenports facing the press in the circular executive office. At times in the past month President Roosevelt has seemed to find relaxation in revealing the startling defense plans bit by bit to the open-mouthed press, offering them with the relish of a child at the surprise. Generally he has seemed to be a couple of jumps ahead of his journalistic questioners, revealing new plans faster than the reporters could catch up with the old.

The other day he emphasized that the big production experts, William S. Knudsen of General Motors and Edward R. Stettinius of United States Steel, who have given up $100,000-a-year jobs to serve their Nation, are getting complete authority. Mr. Roosevelt carries on his pet feud with the editorial writers (from whom he carefully disassociates the present gathering of "reporters") and charges that they deliberately circulated the charge that the new Defense Council would be subordinated to Cabinet members, contrary to his explanation.

He joshes a favorite reporter on the length of time he has been in Washington. He answers other reporters by their first name. He shows no lack of confidence or hesitation either in his utterance or his preparedness decisions.

That is the picture of Washington today. It is the center of domestic news at a time of national emergency. From the movie to the Senate to the White House war is being discussed. It is not wartime here, but it is not peacetime either. What Washington ultimately does will depend on what happens in the crash of guns and the grapple of men thousands of miles away. And it will depend on the reaction of boys and girls at soda fountains, men and women on vine-covered porches, workers arguing in factory lunchrooms and farmers chatting at church sociables. One thing is certain. For the last time in history America has felt itself isolated from European affairs. That era has closed forever.

Richard L. Strout

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Exclusive home, next First Church of Christ, Scientist, large, airy rooms; five minutes Fair; free parking. ZIMMER. 144-41 Sanford Ave.

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BOSTON, 30 Hemenway St., Suite 15—Available now until Oct. 1st; references required; daytime call MR. SHAW. Hyd. 1430. (Mass.).

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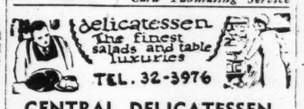

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Flowers for All Occasions
1102 Chapel St. 7-1846

Purpora Posture Shoes
designed, manufactured and fitted by Joseph Purpora for Complete Comfort.
PURPORA POSTURE SHOE
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 Temple Street 7-1314

ROSENFELD'S
791 Chapel Street
Specializing the Better Grade Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street at the Taft

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658 9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

NU BLUE SUNOCO
STREAMLINE ACTING MOTOR FUEL
Norwalk Sunoco Service Station
CHARLES H. PALLMAN
Corner Merwin and West Avenue, Norwalk

OLDEN TIME BOTTLING WORKS
Norwalk's Favorite Beverages
DRY GINGER ALE
and many other delicious flavors
WM. H. FERRIS, Prop.
9 Van Zant St., East Norwalk Ph. 966

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

WHITE DAYTIME and EVENING SLIPS
for Graduation — $2.95
Tearose and White Slips, $1 and $1.95
Gowns—Rayon silk prints, $1 and $1.95
Tearose and Blue Satin Gowns, $2.95
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington Street, South Norwalk

WEDDING AND GRADUATION GIFTS
WATCHES—DIAMONDS
JEWELRY—SILVER
GLASSWARE
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
96 Washington St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Established in 1898

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Mason Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St. Washington St.
Tel. 1781 Tel. 53 Tel. 652

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Stamford Dept. Store
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
"ONE PARK ROW"
PHONE 4-1193

Pickwick Gift Shop
Picture Framing, Lamps, Shades
"Gifts for All Occasions"
117 Atlantic St. Phone 3-8024

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

TROPI-TEX
A regular business suit that weighs only 43 ounces $27.50
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
Big Selection of
"Jantzen" & "Catalina"
Swim Suits
For Women, Girls, Boys, Men
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St., Stamford Phone 3-3171

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Spring Cleaning
Your rugs cleaned, repaired and stored
"CHEMO" *destroys moths and larvae.*
Sold by
SARADJIAN
TEL. 4-6373 135 MAIN STREET

Miller's Lilliputian Shoppe
175 BEDFORD STREET
TEL. 3-1269
"Costumers to Children"

For the Prom and Graduation
Genuine
PALM BEACH SUITS
$15.50
FRANKEL'S
STAMFORD

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

WALLINGFORD

GRADUATION SUGGESTIONS
at
Marx Pharmacy
Kodaks, Sheaffer and Parker Pens, Buxton Billfolds, Wrist Watches. All pleasing gifts.

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5597. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUY TIRES AT SEARS IN JUNE

On Sale Every Week All Month
Big reductions from list price on all sizes and qualities, when you trade your old tires for ALLSTATES.
ALLSTATE Tires are sold with a written guarantee by Sears. No uncertain terms, no questions, no arguments!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 Grand Street Phone 3-0128

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
SOMETHING NEW!
Corette Sit-Downer SLIP
A new slip designed for women who sit while they work
Price $1.98
Ask to see it.

Gifts for Weddings, Showers and Graduations
Fountain Pens, Leather Goods, Stationery.
Visit our Gift Department
DAVIS & NYE, Inc.
60 Bank Street

Wedding and Graduation Gifts
Pictures, Mirrors, Lamps
Kodaks and Supplies
CURTIS ART CO.
65 West Main at Leavenworth Street

See Our New Collection of Women's and Misses'
PLAYTOGS
Now on display in our new Dress Department
The MILLER & PECK CO.

The New Colonial Minuet Crystal Stemware
$12 a dozen
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
JEWELER 159 Bank Street

Expert Permanent Waving in Our Beauty Salon
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Navy Blue Graduation Suits
four-piece—either one blue or one white flannel combination
$15 and more—all sizes
ST. JOHN and SULLIVAN
70 South Main Street Ph. 4-4822

June — Musler Liebeskind's Anniversary Month of Sales Since 1897
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 East Main Street Waterbury

Maryland

BALTIMORE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625. Hours 9 to 5 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

Mahogany and Maple
PERIOD FURNITURE
for every room in the home
Custom made BEDDING
renovating service
Wm. P. Stein Co.
225 W. Saratoga St., Lexington 3386

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept.—Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agency

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R. H. **MILLER PAINT** CORP.
BENJAMIN-MOORE & CO.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-18 Broadway Phone 4-1411

WHITNEY'S
SUMMERLAND — Where all your summer furniture and furnishing needs are shown with glamour and priced moderately. NOW OPEN.
FOURTH FLOOR

Boyce and Milwain
66-68 STATE STREET
Palm Beach Coat and Pants—$16.75. Slacks—$5.00
Stetson Straw Hats and Panamas $3.00 to $7.50

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

JACQUES et RENÉ, Inc.
FRENCH HAIR STYLISTS
Albany's Smartest Salon

113 STATE STREET
Telephone 5-5515

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST. ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Ave.

We Feature Arrow Shirts and Arrow Underwear
Hoag & Taylor
Maiden Lane and James Street

The BLUE BOY SHOP
113 STATE STREET

We invite you to come in and see the lovely selection of gifts for June brides and graduates.
Greeting cards for every occasion

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE ST.

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

AUBURN

FRED R. DRAKE INC.
DISTRIBUTORS
GAS SUNOCO OILS
AUBURN NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064. 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WAR OR NO WAR
School Commencements and Weddings will be scheduled, as usual, this June. Suitable gifts for these occasions will soon be required. This is a suitable store from which to buy a suitable gift.
McLEAN'S

Sherwin-Williams Paints

Imperial Washable Wall Paper
THE LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
Binghamton Johnson City Endicott

The Newest
Men's Summer Shoes
FLORSHEIM BOSTONIANS
JOHNSTON & MURPHY
DR. LOCKE HEALTH SPOT
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court St.

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Flue Lining, Brick, Steel Products
SPRING COAL PRICES
Convenient Paying Plan
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

BRONXVILLE

McCOMB AND McCOMB
Cleaners-of-Fine-Rugs
A 9x12 Domestic Rug Shampooed for $2.00
SCARSDALE 205. TUCKAHOE 2035.
SCARSDALE, N.Y.

HOBLIN'S HARDWARE STORE
Paint, Paper, Ranges
Refrigerators, Etc.
94 KRAFT AVE.

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers

Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

LET
IMPERIAL RUG CO.
Shampoo your GOOD Rugs and Upholstery
We know how to preserve color and texture.
We also store, repair and sell Rugs
1179 Yonkers Ave., Yonkers. Tel. Bev. 8661

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3521 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove, and Nut, $12.00
$1 Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice.

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat. No dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St., Un. 6600

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

BOUQUETS
for June Brides and Graduates
Buffalo's Bonded Telegraph Florist
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

Hotel Statler Flower Shop
James T. Longley
FLOWERS
for June Weddings and Anniversaries
Delivered Anywhere
Telephones
WA. 3545--WA. 4600

Kensington Flower Shop
471 GRIDEN STREET
Opp. E. J. Meyer (City) Hospital
Flowers by Wire
Delivered Anywhere
UN. 1045 Phones PA. 9243

PERMANENT WAVES

Machine and Machineless from $3.50 to $10
The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Ruth Wedekindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

FLOWERS for BRIDES and GRADUATES
Artistically Arranged by
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 2776, 0948
Corner Bidwell Parkway

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
6 Stores, Phones
Office, 247 Allen St. Li. 7676
Free Delivery
Buffalo, Kenmore and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
260 Delaware Ave. LAF. 7896
304 Main St.

CORTLAND

HUDSON
GENTRY and CRUMB
Hudson Automobiles
159½ MAIN STREET

Remember Father on Father's Day, June 16, with a gift from
A. LOUIS
Quality Men's Store

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter, Ice Cream, Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-CORDAIRIES, Inc.

Tinker's
SERVICE STATION
FRIENDLY SERVICE
Tires **Mobilgas** *Battery Service*
361 WALNUT STREET

Quality Jewelers
GIFTS
GRADUATION WEDDINGS
DEISTER & BUTLER, Inc.
119 N. MAIN STREET

GLOVERSVILLE

AWNINGS
"Taylor made"
Estimates and samples furnished
N. A. TAYLOR CO.
49 Bleecker St. Phone 2350-J

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

Visit Our New
SPORTS BARS
For the smartest Beach Wear and Playtime Apparel
ARGERSINGER'S

The New Imperial Washable Wallpapers and Sherwin-Williams Paints
COWLES BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

New White Shoes in Foot Rest and Enna Jettick Models Are Ready for Your Inspection
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main St.

ITHACA

KNOX
Sparkling
GELATINE
ATWATER'S
111 E. State Street Phone 2761

PACKARD
SALES and SERVICE
Storage—Washing—Lubrication
"MEL" COMFORT
Seneca Street Garage
309 E. SENECA TEL. 2505

The New 1940
FRIGIDAIRE
at
ROTHSCHILD'S

JAMESTOWN

Traditional Gifts for the Graduates from
E. F. BASSETT, Jeweler
302 MAIN ST., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

MODERN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 DELAWARE AVE.

LARCHMONT

Starr's Shoe Shoppe
OUR MOTTO:
"EXPERT FITTING, QUALITY AND SERVICE"
Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Genuine Foot Form Shoes for Children
193. PALMER AVE. Tel. Larchmont 2427

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

LARCHMONT (Continued)

G·W·MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, PAINTS
FRIGIDAIRE REFRIGERATORS
1921 PALMER AVE. LARCH. 2460

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton - Longines - Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service Quality Cleanliness
OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

The MAYFLOWER
Meet me at the Mayflower, the most popular restaurant in town
Corner Merrick Road and Grand Avenue
Prop. Gus Paulakis Tel. Bald. 4781

BAY SHORE

JONES' LAWNMOWER CO.
SALES and SERVICE
L. I. Distributor MOTO-MOWERS
Expert Repairs — All Makes Replacement Parts
Telephone Bay Shore 2024
186 East Main Street

General Electric Home Appliances
Sales L. A. AYRES *Service*
144 W. MAIN ST. PHONE 771
Refrigerators, Vacuum Cleaners, Dish Washers, Oil Burners, Radios, Toasters, Mixers, Ranges, Washers, Ironers, also Oil Burners.

New and Complete Line of 1940
Norge Refrigerators
and Norge Washing Machines
MURRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 W. Main St. Phone Bay Shore 20

Kay's General Market
Specializing in Quality Meats, Groceries, Dairy and Fancy Delicatessen Products
Tel. Bay Shore 1267 57-59 East Main St.

BAY SHORE—Babylon

BRUMMER'S
Delicatessen
Fancy Salads and Home Roasted Meats
30 East Main St., Babylon, L. I., Phone 140

EMIL STEYER
Upholstering
Slip covers, draperies, antiques restored, divided payment—a year or longer to pay.
48 E. Main St. Babylon 1475

FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers—Grocers
Distributors BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Prompt Deliveries—Tel. Babylon 529
6-10 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON
In Our Own New Building

BAY SHORE—Islip

Phone Islip 684
WILLIAM CHERVENY
Landscaping
SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS
Fertilizers, Insecticides, Garden Tools
Moffitt Blvd., Islip, L. I.

DOUGLASTON

Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Tel. Bayside 9-1571—1572

Douglaston Service Station
GAS—OIL
Washing—Greasing
Repairs
245 St. and Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-7142

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT and CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Lee Brous
Featuring a Smart Collection of Spectator Sport Outfits
Phone Ced. 3314 497 Central Avenue

LARCHMONT (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPECIAL SALE OF GENERAL TIRES
Donohue's Service Station
Lubrication, Ignition, Battery Service
Washing—Simonizing
Cars called for and delivered.
Just phone Fl. 9-1080
TYDOL GAS — VEEDOL OIL
41-20 150th St. ½ Blk. Murray Hill R.R. Sta.

SPRING CLEARANCE

Merle Mullen
Smart Clothes for All Occasions
159-19 Northern Blvd. Ind. 3-7648

TREADEASY
SHOE SHOP
Dedicated to Foot Comfort for the Entire Famiy
39-06 Main Street Fl. 9-5958

JAHN'S SODA LOUNGE
Two Doors from Prospect Treatre
Try Our
Delicious Ice Cream
CANDY
41-18 Main Street Luncheon 30c

Self-Completing Insurance Savings Plans
3% Guaranteed
Get details—no obligation. Leading companies.
JUSTIN TRAUB
225 B'way, N. Y. 143-07 Sanford Ave.

Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone 9-1811

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bo 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159th Street, REpublic 9-5360

Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
RADIOS . . . TELEVISION
Sales and Service
Fred's Radio Shop
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

HENRY A. MUND
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

CHAS. F. BOERNER
Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co. Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-6662

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY. Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo 8-3661-2

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
(Formerly World's Fair Beauty Salon)
(Same Management)
Tues. and Fri Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-9825

KOOPMANNS
FLORIST, Inc.
Try Our Weekly Flower Delivery
Virginia 7-5913
81-40 Lefferts Blvd. Kew Gardens

FREEPORT

LOUIS B. YOUNG'S
Delicatessen
Distributors of S. S. Pierce Co. Famous Foods
68 W. Merrick Rd. Ph. Free. 4549

GIFTS FOR THE GRADUATES
Fountain Pens—Leather Goods
Autograph Albums—Memory Books
Printed Stationery
BRAITHWAITE
10 CHURCH STREET PH. FREE. 2458

PITTERMAN'S MARKET
Quality Meats
and Pratt's Fresh Frozen Fruits and Vegetables
131 So. Main St. Ph. Free. 1946
Free Delivery

Bitterman's Corset Shoppe
ESTABLISHED 1910
Corsets Correctly Fitted and Altered
53 W. Merrick Road, Freeport, L. I.
For Fitting Appointment Call Free. 81

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPECIAL SALE OF GENERAL TIRES
Donohue's Service Station
Lubrication, Ignition, Battery Service
Washing—Simonizing
Cars called for and delivered.
Just phone Fl. 9-1080
TYDOL GAS — VEEDOL OIL
41-20 150th St. ½ Blk. Murray Hill R.R. Sta.

SPRING CLEARANCE

Merle Mullen
Smart Clothes for All Occasions
159-19 Northern Blvd. Ind. 3-7648

TREADEASY
SHOE SHOP
Dedicated to Foot Comfort for the Entire Famiy
39-06 Main Street Fl. 9-5958

JAHN'S SODA LOUNGE
Two Doors from Prospect Treatre
Try Our
Delicious Ice Cream
CANDY
41-18 Main Street Luncheon 30c

Self-Completing Insurance Savings Plans
3% Guaranteed
Get details—no obligation. Leading companies.
JUSTIN TRAUB
225 B'way, N. Y. 143-07 Sanford Ave.

Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone 9-1811

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bo 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159th Street, REpublic 9-5360

Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
RADIOS . . . TELEVISION
Sales and Service
Fred's Radio Shop
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

HENRY A. MUND
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

CHAS. F. BOERNER
Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co. Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-6662

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY. Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo 8-3661-2

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
(Formerly World's Fair Beauty Salon)
(Same Management)
Tues. and Fri Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-9825

KOOPMANNS
FLORIST, Inc.
Try Our Weekly Flower Delivery
Virginia 7-5913
81-40 Lefferts Blvd. Kew Gardens

FREEPORT

LOUIS B. YOUNG'S
Delicatessen
Distributors of S. S. Pierce Co. Famous Foods
68 W. Merrick Rd. Ph. Free. 4549

GIFTS FOR THE GRADUATES
Fountain Pens—Leather Goods
Autograph Albums—Memory Books
Printed Stationery
BRAITHWAITE
10 CHURCH STREET PH. FREE. 2458

PITTERMAN'S MARKET
Quality Meats
and Pratt's Fresh Frozen Fruits and Vegetables
131 So. Main St. Ph. Free. 1946
Free Delivery

Bitterman's Corset Shoppe
ESTABLISHED 1910
Corsets Correctly Fitted and Altered
53 W. Merrick Road, Freeport, L. I.
For Fitting Appointment Call Free. 81

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT (Continued)

Wm. A. Moser MANUFACTURING JEWELER AND OPTICIAN
Established 1890
63 So. Main Street Ph. Freeport 2-R
FINE JEWELRY AND WATCHES
Graduation Gifts That Please

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
Near Seaman Avenue
SHOES REBUILT LIKE NEW
Expert Workmanship
Courteous Service

GREAT NECK

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work. Range and Furnace Repairing.
778 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

Millincourt CHOCOLATES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy attractively boxed. 65c per pound.
55 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

Fleur de Lis Flower Shop
EMILE FARDEL
Artistic Wedding Arrangements
Graduation Bouquets
Flowers for Every Occasion
80 Middle Neck Road Phone 632

Nassau Utilities Fuel Corporation
FUEL OIL
East Shore Road, Great Neck
Phone Great Neck 2300—Fieldstone 3-3444
Roslyn 600

Homes Built to Order
JOSEPH G. BROWNLIE
Builder
Phone Great Neck 4284
Visit Demonstration Home—
15 Whistler Road, Munsey Park

Bayside—Bayside 9-1100
Flushing—Flushing 9-3386
QUEENSBOROUGH LUMBER CO., INC.
Building Supplies
Four Locations
There is one convenient to you
Whitestone—Flushing 9-1646
Great Neck—Imperial 307

Spotless Cleaners
A Complete Service of Dry Cleaning, Pressing, Tailoring and Fur Work
Fur Storage
Moth Proofing Free with Dry Cleaning
7 Station Plaza Great Neck 2153

R. A. Pyle Letter Shop
Printing—Engraving—Stationery
Multigraphing—Mimeographing
June Special—Wedding Invitations
9 Station Plaza, Great Neck 2920
Port Washington 506

HANOPHY'S
GREAT NECK MARKET
Meats of Quality
48 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Phones 2860
Great Neck 2861 Delivery Service

THE COTTAGE LINEN SHOP
Martex Towels -- Luncheon Sets
Handkerchiefs by Bloch Frères
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

Ros. Clark's Service Station
Goodrich Tires

EXIDE BATTERIES
Middle Neck Road and Breuer Avenue
PHONE GREAT NECK 1332

Windsor Men's Shop
McGregor Sports Wear
Palm Beach Suits
Accessories for the Summer Season
105 Middle Neck Road G. N. 422
Opposite Playhouse

Swank Hairdresser
The Frances Fox Method
Permanent Waving *Styling*
72 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 558

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Graduation Gifts Wedding Gifts
Sacks Jewelry Co.
Hempstead's Oldest Established Jewelers
58 Main Street 33 East Main Street
Hempstead, N. Y. Patchogue, N. Y.
Easy Credit Terms

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7490
PAUL'S QUALITY MARKET
Fruits and Vegetables
Free Delivery 67 Main Street

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Hempstead 255 Super Quality

HEMPSTEAD FOOD CENTER
16 MAIN STREET
Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
Groceries—Fruit—Vegetables
GAME IN SEASON

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

HALLERON'S
Tools—Hardware—Glass
Wallpaper—Paints
7 So. Franklin Street, Tel. Hemp. 1717

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

Lustigs
Smart Dresses and Coats at Popular Prices
37 Main Street

WALTER'S LAUNDRY
Phones
Hempstead 3831
Freeport 3831
Hollis 5-6201

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DAINTEE SUMMER BAGS

Largest and most unusual selection of washable bags priced at $1.00 up
"DAINTEE GIRL" Hosiery —an unusual hose at 69c pr., 3 pr. $2.00
Ever-White Washable Bags 37-33 82d St., Jackson Hts. 880 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

Day Telephone HAvemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

THE CURIOSITY SHOP
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
SLIP COVERS—UPHOLSTERING
79-23 37th Avenue Hav. 9-4776

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES $35

CAMEO SHOPS Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers Made to Order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-36 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310

PHILIP BOMBACI'S
QUALITY MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
HAvemeyer 9-5290 80-28 37th Avenue

QUEEN'S
Retail Furrier
FUR STORAGE
Repaired Restyled
11 Years in Jackson Heights
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

JAMAICA

LOUISE
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
Millinery of Distinction
Ready Made Hats—$1.85 and up
Hats Made to Order
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
See Us for
FUR STORAGE

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA (Continued)

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
93-02-183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

LITTLE NECK

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

MANHASSET

MANHASSET TEA ROOM
Karl Lehmann, Prop.
Delicious Home Cooked Foods
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Chiffon Pie—Our Specialty
431 Plandome Rd., opp. Thea. Manhasset 2579

Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burner Service
Master Kraft Oil Burner
M. E. PELER
69 Plandome Road Manhasset 153

PATCHOGUE

Swezey Coal & Feed Co.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
OUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

JAMES G. SHAND
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are for sale in our stores.
Free Delivery Service
Tel. Patchogue 1060, Bayport 317

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED O. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho. 5-5161

Queens Village Hand
Laundry
Quality Launderers
ALL FAMILY SERVICES
Lace Curtain, Blanket and Rug Shampooing
94-50 222 St. Missouri 7-4421
We call and deliver at your convenience
Jamaica to Floral Park

Queens Corset Shoppe
215-31 Jamaica Avenue
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Virginia 7-5656

J. J Kuntz Company, Inc.
Formerly Chilton Paint Stores
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Thibaut Wallpaper
Jamaica Avenue, corner 110th Street

CHECKER DINER
117-08 Hillside Avenue, opp. Keith's
Home-cooked Dinner 50c
Special Lunch 35c
13 Years in Richmond Hill

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

RELIANCE BEEF CO.
Choice Meats
Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

Tek
McLEOD'S PHARMACY
EDWARD ORLER, Prop.
108-25 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8980

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

Red Diamond Coal Co., Inc.
Coal - Koppers Coke - Fuel Oil
Our Telephone Never Sleeps
Cleve. 3-2300 119-15 Jamaica Ave.

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
DIAMONDS
WATCHES and JEWELRY
at money saving discounts
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
RICHMOND HILL

GIFTS GALORE AT RUMMEL'S
Wedding Gifts
E. D. RUMMEL
Jeweler and Optician
116-19 Jamaica Ave.

ARTHUR C. BUETTNER
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
109-21 101st Avenue
Cleve. 3-5308 Floral Park 1191

Bias-Built to SNUG the Ankle
Pro-tek-tiv
SHOES
help normal feet to grow normally
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
115-11 Jamaica Ave. 9019 Jamaica Ave.

SCHERR'S
Women's, Men's and Children's Wear
116-23 JAMAICA AVENUE

SPRINGER'S
Ladies' Accessories also Men's Wear
116-16 Jamaica Ave.

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Bertino's Beauty Shoppe
"Permanent Waves of Distinction"
8718 114TH STREET
Near Jamaica Avenue
RIchmond Hill 2-4208

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

RICH. HILL 2-8360
The Smart Shop
MILLINERY
OUR ONLY STORE
10613 JAMAICA AVE.
BET. 106TH AND 107TH STREETS
RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.

Walk-Over 1940 Cabana
Kali-sten-iks Shoes for Children
X-Ray Fitting
TOLLEY'S
115-15 Jamaica Ave.

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

Plesser & Sons
HABERDASHERS • HATTERS
to
Well Dressed Men
9105 JAMAICA AVENUE
New branch at 9529 Jamaica Avenue

GELLER'S
Slip Covers
Curtains, Draperies
Venetian Blinds
91-17 Jamaica Ave.
VIR. 7-2030

RIDGEWOOD

Modern Queens Laundry System
1125 IRVING AVE., RIDGEWOOD, L. I.
TRY OUR
DELUX SPECIAL BUNDLE
Hand finished to satisfy the discriminating
Reasonable
Three other services to suit your needs.
Telephone Foxcroft 9-6446

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

We sell only such items as we can honestly recommend
HAAS HARDWARE
188-09 LINDEN BOULEVARD
Phone Laurelton 8-1052

NEW YORK

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's Coats, Suits
FURS REMODELED, STORED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, Telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT
Treasure Aisle
for your Gifts and Furniture
59 South Fourth Ave.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Fairbanks 4-4724

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

VANPRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY, CAMP CORSETS and FOWNES GLOVES
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.
For Appointment

LIKNU Service
LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as $1.00 per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Silverware as Lovely as The Bride!
Large assortment of
Graduation Gifts
Leonard Talner
Jeweler
565 Main Street N. R. 3692
Free Parking Centre Ave. at Le Roy Place

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sports Wear
106 Centre Avenue
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

INDIVIDUAL PERMANENTS
CHARLES
New Rochelle 7619
24 Division St.
New Rochelle

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios etc.
MOST UP TO DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave. at Winyah Hamilton 5050

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

Henry Hairdresser
Featuring
OGILVIE SISTERS
Method
NEW ROCHELLE 3552 156 North Ave.
(Cor. Clinton Place)

Westchester Gift Shop
• WEDDING and • GRADUATION GIFTS
Main Street at Maple Avenue

Gallery Silk Store
Fine Fabrics
For You and Your Home at Prices to Suit Every Income!
7 Division St. New Rochelle, N. Y.

Rochelle Beauty Salon
Up-to-Date Methods
featuring
Gabrieleen and Crême Permanents
NEW ROCHELLE 9697
527 Main St. (one flight up)
Near Division St.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

RUBY LANE STORES
• ATTRACTIVE CURTAINS
• BEDSPREADS
• DRAPES
For Summer Use at Our Usual Low Prices
550 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Eckhardt-Berman Corp.
Furniture of Quality
3035-37 Third Avenue
Corner of 156th St.
Open Evenings
Phone Melrose 5-6640—5-6641

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

COAT STORAGE
Any Garment Stored for only $1.00
($50.00 Insurance — 2% for higher amounts)
Complete Cleaning and Tailoring Facilities
Unit System Laundry Corp.
866 De Kalb Avenue NEvins 8-6400

Groceries Delicatessen
CARL'S BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Homemade Salads, Jellies, etc.
544 86th Street SH. 8-6677

NOW IS THE TIME for Spring change over.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
CATON SERVICENTER
WInsor 8-9118
CONEY ISLAND AND CATON AVES.

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TRUSERVICE PAINTERS & DECORATORS, INC.
PAINTING . . . DECORATING
FLOOR SCRAPING
Interior and Exterior
also
PAINT SUPPLIES
1175 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C.
UNderhill 3-5804

Watch our Week-End Specials for Money Saving Values
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
Braunschweiger Brothers
High-Grade Meats, Poultry, Sea Food and Pratt's Frozen Fruits and Vegetables.
810 West 187th Street
Near Ft. Washington Ave., New York City
Wadsworth 3-1861—1850
Orders Called For and Delivered
RE. 2-5498 Estab. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke
Best Red Ash and Premium White Ash Coal and KOPPERS COKE
Order your Winter supply now
A. GILMOUR Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Weissglass — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Av. Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branches
236 Butler St. Brooklyn Main 4-1965
42 N. 2nd Av. Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Oakwood 8360

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

ISLAND CHEVROLET, Inc.
1316 Castleton Avenue W. N. B.
SALES CHEVROLET SERVICE
Dependable Used Cars
Phone Gib. 2-7900-1

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL

For Best Results Use
Keystone Paint
FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 Nelson Ave. Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

M. A. BURNS MARKET
SAMMA COFFEE
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
943 Second Street
Telephone 433

PELHAM

Telephone Pelham 0878
M. K. Manookian
Native Expert on Oriental Rugs and Domestic
199 SPARKS AVENUE
CLEANING REPAIRING WEAVING

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Garden Supplies
Seeds—Plants—Cut Flowers
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3389 211 WOLFS LANE
Tel. PELHAM 2838

HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks. Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum. Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

POUGHKEEPSIE

Pursuit of Happiness
MEN, we are prepared with lightweight apparel to make your summer cooler, more comfortable and more enjoyable.
M. SHWARTZ & CO.
"THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES"

WHAT'S YOURS?
Everyone has a
SPORT
now-a-days, be it active or spectator. To be properly dressed and equipped, see
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

It's a Wallace Year
The Wallace Company

Complete Service Auto Body Works
PLYMOUTH DE SOTO
S. J. Reynolds Garage
633 MAIN STREET PHONE 5810

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
Sealtest FINE FOODS

For June Brides
WEDDING GOWNS .....$12.95 up
BRIDESMAID DRESSES .....$7.95 up
VEILS, $5.95 up HATS, $2.50 up
BAUER'S
260 Main St.

CITY AUTO BODY WORKS
VANEK & TROPPMANN
745 MAIN STREET Phone 3344
General Auto Body Repairing
Painting—Trimming—Glazing
Frame and Wheel Alignment

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
ARTHUR HANKINSON
ESSO MOTOR OIL
South Ave. at Academy St.
Where service is a pleasure Happy Motoring

Reick
THE SQUARE DEAL JEWELER
376 MAIN STREET
Mail orders promptly attended to
Nationally advertised watches sold on convenient, easy terms. Confidential charge accounts.
Phone Poughkeepsie 3313

Marino's
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Main 2659 12 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 89¢
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

CLARK SUPPLY CO.
Headquarters for
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Smooth as Glass
Imperial Washable Wallpaper
16 N. Union St. (Just Off East Ave.)
Stone 3177
Waxes—Window Glass—Brushes—Cleaners, etc.

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
644 MONROE AVENUE

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S. at Court
Call or Write

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

RYE

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones:
Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726, Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name

SCARSDALE

DEPOLE PRODUCE MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
30 Garth Road Tel. Scars. 4400

PLUMBING • HEATING
AIR CONDITIONING
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale Hartsdale White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones: Scars. 3900—W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
FASHIONS

INSURANCE and **ANNUITIES**
Specialist in Estate Conservation
Arthur H. Dahringer
410 Union St., Tel 4-1818

DOMESTIC and IMPORTED WALL PAPER
Paints and Varnishes
Quality Merchandise
Delivery Service
WM. S. WRIGHT
1032 State Street Tel. 6-4092

Sherwin-Williams
Paints, Varnishes and Wallpaper
128 JAY STREET

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

Walk-Over Shoes
For Women ..$6.95 and up
For Men .....$7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET

At Your Service
Drive in at any time to have your battery, tires or oil checked
Redmond's Service Station
194 ERIE BLVD.

SUMMER SUITS
Palm Beach, $16.75
Tropical Worsteds, $25 and $27.50
Chas. Holtzman & Son, Inc.
259 State Street

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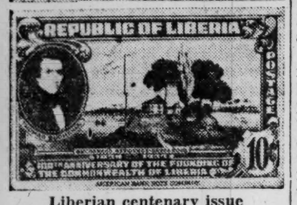
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Liberia in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Republic is issuing three stamps of unusual design. The stamps have been printed by the American Bank Note Company on unwatermarked paper and are of large size, measuring 45x29 mm., and perforated 12.

The 3 cents value in blue color shows a view of the Liberian coastline at the time of first colonization of the Republic by the four American societies, American Colonization Society, New York Colonization Society, Pennsylvania



Liberian centenary issue

Colonization Society and Mississippi Colonization Society. Approaching the shore are two ships representing those sent by the colonization societies. Supporting the central design frame on the left is a male figure representing a settler from the United States and on the right a male figure representing a native. Above, in a panel, is the inscription "100th Anniversary of the Commonwealth of Liberia."

The 5 cents value in brown color pictures the great seal of the Commonwealth from which extend the nine flags representing all the settlements that were originally made by the colonization societies, and which were named in the constitution as forming the Commonwealth. Above each flag the name of the settlement is given. These are Monrovia, New Georgia, Caldwell, Millsburg, Marshall, Bexley, Bassa Cove, Edina and Greenville. In the background of the design is a view of a piece of rich farmland situated in the interior. To the left is shown a section of a map featuring Monrovia at the mouth of the Mesurado River which empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

The 10 cents value of green shade shows a view of the residence of Thomas Buchanan at Bassa Cove while he was Governor. Buchanan's portrait is shown in an oval frame at the left. He was a white American, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., and a cousin of James Buchanan, who became the fifteenth President of the United States. Thomas Buchanan came to Liberia in the interests of the New York and Pennsylvania colonization societies and served as administrator of several small settlements, later in 1839 being transferred to Monrovia as the first Governor under the new Constitution. He was the last of the white administrators of Liberia, and the two settlements, Upper and Lower Buchanan, were named after him.

First day sales of the stamps will be at Monrovia, capital of Liberia, on July 29. Covers for stamp collectors will be serviced by a newly created Liberian Philatelic Agency, at 277 Broadway, New York, and covers must reach there not later than June 15 in order to be forwarded to Monrovia for the first-day postmark. The monetary system of Liberia corresponds to that of the United States and the self-addressed envelopes should be accompanied by currency or postal money order in the amount of the stamps to be affixed to the envelopes, plus a mailing cost to Liberia of 5 cents, thus a cover bearing all three of the stamps will amount to 23 cents.

Stamps From Other Countries

Czechoslovakia—To raise funds for maintenance of the former Republic's pavilion at the New York World's Fair two souvenir sheets have been overprinted. The Bratislava sheet has been overprinted "Czecho-Slovak Participation New York World's Fair 1940 Czecho-Slovak Pavilion" in two lines in black. The Praha sheet has been overprinted with a reproduction of the pavilion in green color.

Dominica—A new stamp of 1 farthing value, of brown color, has been received. The stamp bears a portrait of King George VI.

Estonia—Four stamps are being prepared for early release. The values are the 3s. orange, 6s. green, 15s. blue and 1k. green.

Rumania — Four new stamps have appeared. The 5 lei, 9 lei and 15 lei values show a head portrait of King Carol and the 24 lei pictures the King in field marshal uniform.

Lebanon—The designs of the new series of postage stamps picture local scenes and the famous cedars of Lebanon. There are ten postage and ten airmail stamps in the set.

United States

The Philatelic Truck will travel through Tennessee and Kentucky during the month of June. On June 1 it was at Rockwood, Tenn., then Crossville, Cookeville, Lebanon, and Nashville, arriving at Franklin, Ky., June 10. Then through Bowling Green, Glasgow, Elizabethtown, Bardstown, Louisville, Shelbyville, Frankfort, Lexington, Georgetown, Cynthiana, Falmouth arriving at Covington, Ky., on June 29.

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COINS, MEDALS, PAPER MONEY of all times and countries: fine selections always on hand for sale. Desirable numismatic material liberally purchased.
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MY 105 FAMOUS BARGAINS: 40 U. S., 15 Belgium, 10 Poland, 10 Italy, 10 Great Britain, 10 France, 10 Germany, all different, for 10c with approvals. JOE REGENSTEIN, JR., 1485 Cameron Court, Atlanta, Ga.

BEAUTIFUL six colored air mail and packet of 20 other good stamps, only 5 cents with approvals. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., Dept. M, Box 71, Sta. O, New York, N. Y.

Daily Quotation

HE who does not believe in others shall find they do not believe in him.

—LAO TZU

Party Fun

An Alphabetical Story

There are several letters of the alphabet which, taken singly and in combination, may phonetically represent words, as, for example, R (are): CC (seize): MT (empty); etc.

Much fun may be had by the guests if they are furnished with copies of the following little story, blanks being left for the words which may be represented phonetically by letters and asked to fill in the blanks.

There were two girls in the garden. One of them, whose name was LN (Ellen), had just finished picking a basket of PP (peas) for dinner. "KT (Katie)," she said, addressing her friend, "when I C (see) that postman again, I'll tell him not to leave our post box MT (empty) for such long periods. I haven't received so much as a line from anyone since that invitation from LC (Elsie) saying, 'U (You) R (are) invited to come to T (tea) at my home Thursday.'"

"O (Oh)," exclaimed her friend in remonstrance, "U (You) know how I NV (envy) U (you) your popularity." Then she continued with a sigh. "I look so CD (seedy) and our house isn't much better than an Indian TP (teepee), so it's small wonder I'm not troubled with an XS (excess) of friends."

With quick sympathy LN (Ellen) threw an arm over her friend's shoulder.

"There, now, KT (Katie)," she said, "your problem can B (be) solved. I O (owe) U (you) a great deal for your help on NE (any) number of occasions, and I'll keep an I (eye) out for the right answer. . . . I have it! Let's quit chattering like a pair of JJ (jays) and U (you) come with me to that T (tea) tomorrow. Y (Why), KT (Katie), if U (you) will just take your QQ (cues) from me, everything will be solved. B (Be) ready early and I'll call for U (you)."

And with her generous offer, this little SA (essay) is brought to a close.

Little Chauncey

"You don't have to decide today, of course."

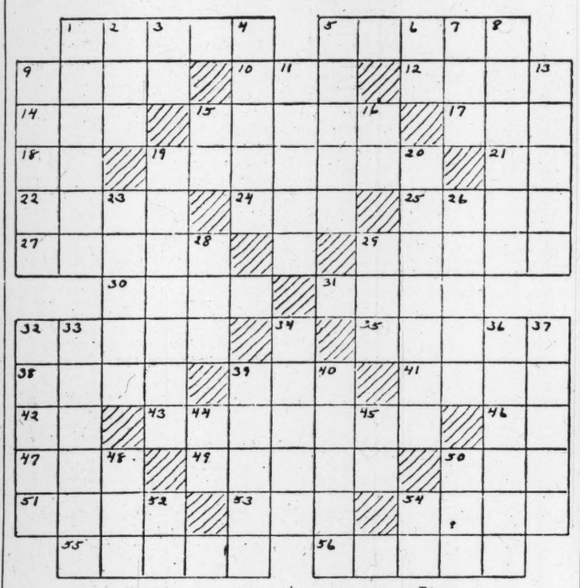
Where Would You Find—

1. The Athenaeum?
2. The Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Development?
3. Andorra?
4. The Ocean Highway?
5. The Barnum Museum?
6. The Great American Desert?
7. The first state in the Union to ratify the United States Constitution?
8. Bordeaux?
9. An xerus?
10. The Sunshine State?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Stalks of grain left after threshing.
5—Stringed musical instrument.
9—What is a semifluid butter made chiefly in India?
10—Who was Babylonian god of the sky?
12—Abbrev. for "singular."
14—What Hebrew measure of liquids was between one and two gallons?
15—Heavenly bodies.
17—What was first name of author of "War and Peace"?
18—Upon.
19—Garments.
21—What is the Cracker State (abbr.)?
22—A wise man.
24—To repent.
25—What is first name of Jannings, cinema actor?
27—What is a song sung in parts successively?
29—What was George Eliot's real name?
30—What is a jackal of North Africa?
31—What honorary title is given to descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima?
32—The white poplar is what?
35—What Irish seaport is on bay of same name?
38—What Spanish painter was born in 1746?
39—What prefix signifies "under"?
41—What is a manufacturing city of France?
42—Where do the Bluenoses dwell (abbr.)?
43—Ephron, from whom Abraham bought field and cave of Machpelah, was what?
46—What is an Italian affirmative answer?
47—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
49—"All for our country" is Nevada's what?
50—What is 17th letter of Greek alphabet?
51—Jesse had eight what?
53—What American humorist was born in 1850?
54—What termination of cardinal numbers signifies "and ten"?
55—Who was mother of Niobid?
56—What is a silk fabric having a thick, close texture and glossy surface?

Down

1—What was region where people, after the Flood, made bricks and used slime for mortar?
2—How many years in a decade?
3—What is second note of scale?
4—Common fluid.
5—Container for money.
6—While.
7—Nothing.
8—Who is hero of a Tchaikowsky opera?
9—What appears in third scene of Macbeth?
11—What is another name for a coati?
13—Certain player defends what in hockey (pl.)?
15—Senior (abbr.).
16—What is symbol for selenium?
19—Woman's name.
20—What place is scene of opera "Don Giovanni"?
23—Who founded first U. S. women's magazine?
26—Who is heroine of "The Bartered Bride"?
28—Famous southern General.
29—What is a river of Germany?
32—Second wife of David Copperfield.
33—What city is the "Athens of America"?
34—What is a cement of whiting and boiled linseed oil?
36—What district in southern Palestine was conquered by Joshua?
37—A pungent vegetable.
39—55 Across was changed into what?
40—A barking dog seldom does what?
44—What is a plural ending of certain nouns from the Hebrew?
45—Toward.
48—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
50—Who remained firm to David's cause when Adonijah rebelled?
52—Therefore.
54—Telegraphic transfer (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Concerning a Gentleman

We sometimes meet an original gentleman, who, if manners had not existed, would have invented them.—Emerson.

Gentleman is a term that does not apply to any station, but to the mind and feelings in every station.—Talfourd.

Education begins the gentleman; but reading, good company, and reflection must finish him.—Locke.

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng.

The Famous Priory Oak, Carmarthen, England

Legend had it that the town would fall when the tree tumbled. To keep it from falling the Council had it encircled with cement on which is a tablet bearing the following inscription:

"Merlin's prophecy—When Priory Oak shall tumble down, then will fall Carmarthen Town."

In Lighter Vein

The Solution

For five or six days he had been digging in the garden for an air-raid shelter. What with the rain and clay he was not in the best of humor.

Suddenly an old friend looked over the wall and said: "Hello! Digging for your shelter?"

"No," was the reply. "As as a matter of fact, I bought a swing for the kids, and the ropes are too long.—Tit-Bits.

Non Plus Ultra

Among the features of a New York business show was a boxlike contraption which records both ends of a telephone conversation and eliminates the necessity of taking notes by busy executives.

But the height of efficiency will not be realized until a similar device faithfully reproduces the hieroglyphics and designs with which each speaker decorates scratch pad and blotter during the course of the call.

Getting Up

Artist: "My most difficult task is usually completed before breakfast."

Friend: "You work before breakfast?"

Artist: "No, I get out of bed."—Der Lustige Sachse.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Boston, Massachusetts; one of the most famous private libraries in the country.
2. A project undertaken by the U. S. Government near Eastport, Me.; the first large scale attempt to harness tidal power.
3. An independent republic between France and Spain, granted a constitution as a republic by Napoleon in 1806; also the name of its capital city.
4. It connects New York and Florida.
5. The famous showman's extensive zoological collection is at Tufts College, in Medford, Massachusetts.
6. The northwestern corner of Utah, stretching into Nevada.
7. Delaware, on Dec. 7, 1787.
8. A seaport in southwestern France; temporary capital in 1914.
9. An African ground squirrel with a long tail and coarse hair.
10. New Mexico.

Did You Ever Wonder

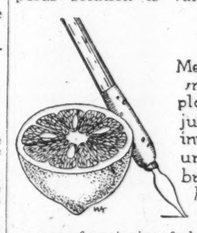
How to Make Ink That Is Invisible?

Invisible ink is known as **sympathetic ink**. The use of the word sympathetic is from its meaning of "something deriving its existence from its affinity, association, or interdependence on something else."

Sympathetic inks leave no visible mark when used for writing, but the message may later be made visible by treating the paper with chemicals or exposing it to heat. Their principal use is in secret service work and espionage, the messages becoming visible only upon reaching their destination and receiving the necessary treatment.

An extremely simple yet effective sympathetic ink requires no more mysterious chemical than the juice of an ordinary lemon. A clean pen dipped in lemon juice will enable you to write messages which are invisible when the writing dries. All that the recipient has to do to discover the message is to heat the paper by pressing it with a hot iron or holding it over a flame. The heat will cause the lemon juice to turn brown, bringing out the writing clearly. Another type of heat-treatment sympathetic ink is cobalt chloride or nitrochloride, which turns green when the heat is applied.

The best grades of common blue-black writing ink are made from a solution or infusion of nutgalls (lumpy growths on a kind of oak tree found in Asia Minor) and one of the salts of iron. A weak infusion of nutgalls makes a good sympathetic ink, invisible until it is treated with copperas (a ferrous sulphate solution) which causes it to turn black. Secret writing also can be done with copperas, in which case the writing is brought out by the use of a nutgall solution. Incidentally, a copperas solution is valuable as a



Messages written with plain lemon juice will be invisible until turned brown by heating—

means of restoring faded old writing, if the writing was done originally with nutgall ink.

Other chemical sympathetic inks include salts of lead or of bismuth, which turn black when treated with sulphurated hydrogen; and cobalt nitrate, the solution of which turns blue when treated with oxalic acid.

—W. P. Keasbey

Helpful Gifts

(Boston Post)

An alumni gift that is thoroughly practical will be received by 25 topnotch seniors who will be graduated from Boston's High School of Commerce this month. Graduates of the class of 1915, many of whom own businesses or are in positions of authority, are getting together to offer that many jobs to Headmaster James E. Downey for distribution. This most unusual expression of loyalty to old associations will certainly be appreciated by those just entering a work-a-day world.

Daily Anecdote

A Practical Man

After Thomas A. Edison had invented the ordinary pear-shaped glass bulb for the incandescent electric light, he desired to ascertain its exact contents; and gave the problem into the hands of several eminent mathematicians.

At length they worked out their answers and brought them to Edison, who, after checking them over, exclaimed, "I am sorry, gentlemen, but you are all wrong." And then he proceeded to explain the simple method he had employed to find the correct answer.

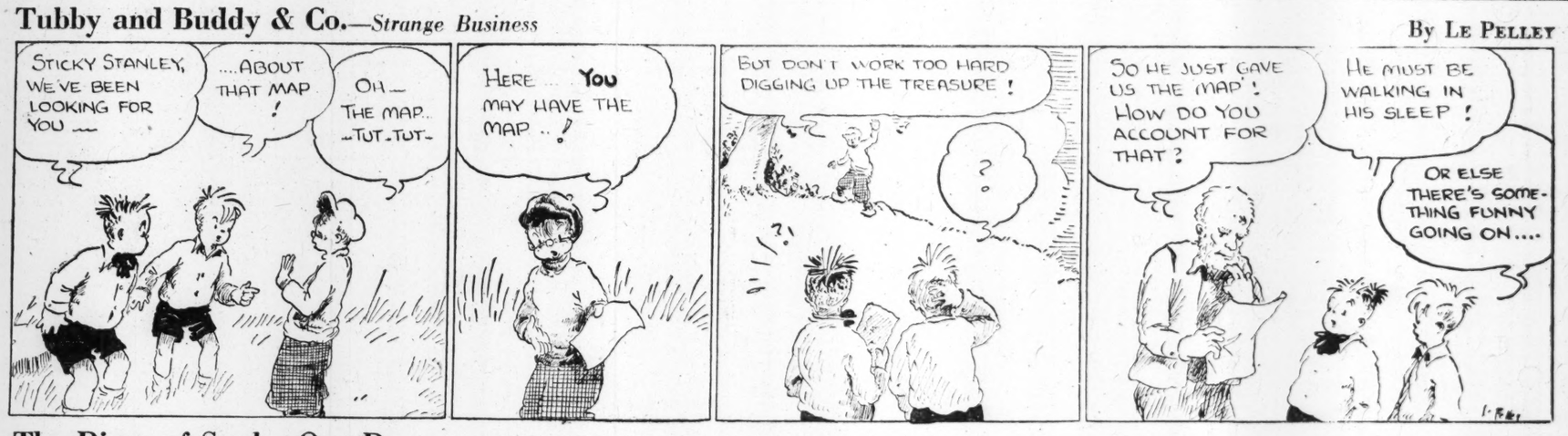
The ingenious inventor had devised a series of tin cubes forming a nest, each but slightly smaller than the one enclosing it. He had then filled a bulb with water and poured it from one cube to another until he found one which precisely accommodated the contents. The inside measurements of that cube provided the required answer.

A Verse for Today . . .

Be ye clean, that bear the vessels of the LORD.
—Isa. 52:11.

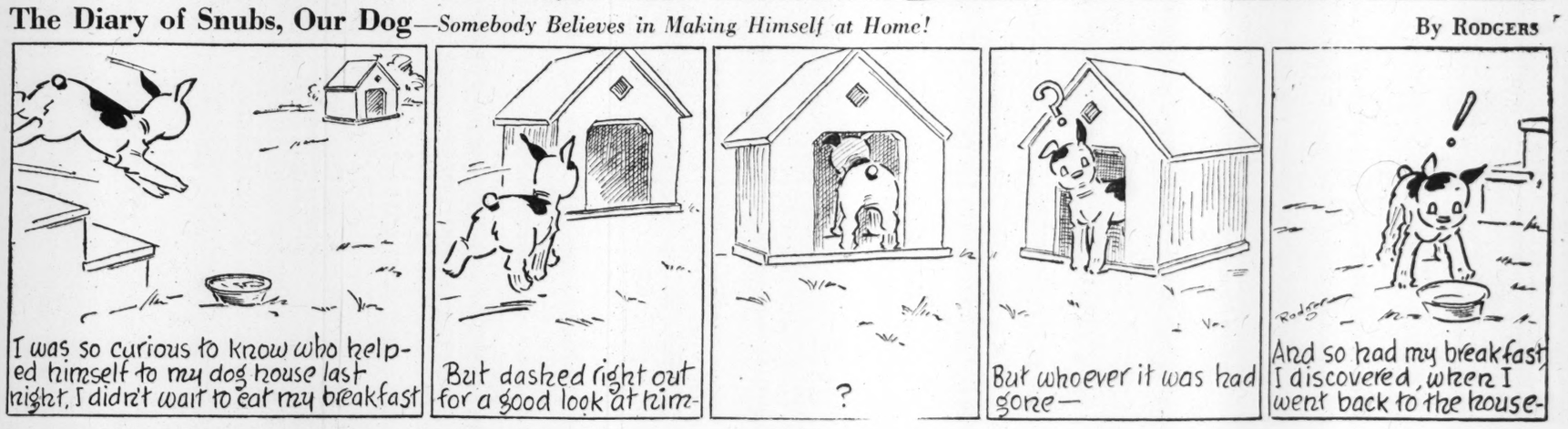
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Strange Business*

By Le Pelley


STICKY STANLEY, WE'VE BEEN LOOKING FOR YOU —
....ABOUT THAT MAP !
OH— THE MAP.. -TUT-TUT-
HERE ... YOU MAY HAVE THE MAP .. !
BUT DON'T WORK TOO HARD DIGGING UP THE TREASURE !
?
SO HE JUST GAVE US THE MAP ! HOW DO YOU ACCOUNT FOR THAT ?
HE MUST BE WALKING IN HIS SLEEP !
OR ELSE THERE'S SOMETHING FUNNY GOING ON....

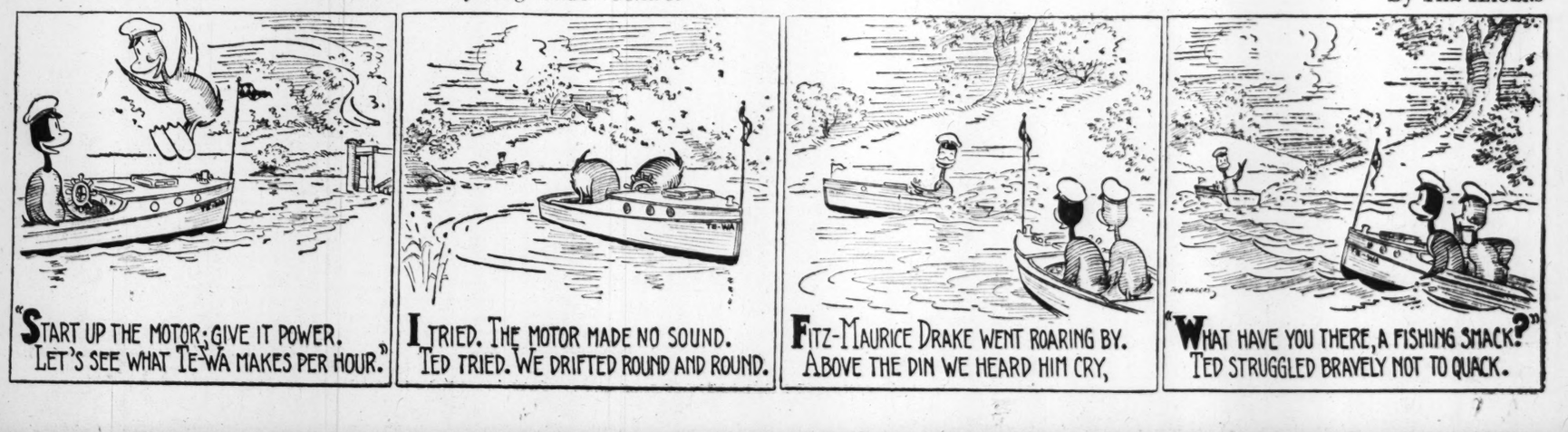
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Somebody Believes in Making Himself at Home!*

By Rodgers


I was so curious to know who helped himself to my dog house last night, I didn't wait to eat my breakfast
But dashed right out for a good look at him-
?
But whoever it was had gone—
And so had my breakfast, I discovered, when I went back to the house-

The Adventures of Waddles—*Everything Under Control*

By The Hagers


"START UP THE MOTOR: GIVE IT POWER. LET'S SEE WHAT TE-WA MAKES PER HOUR."
I TRIED. THE MOTOR MADE NO SOUND. TED TRIED. WE DRIFTED ROUND AND ROUND.
FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE WENT ROARING BY. ABOVE THE DIN WE HEARD HIM CRY,
"WHAT HAVE YOU THERE, A FISHING SMACK?" TED STRUGGLED BRAVELY NOT TO QUACK.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Resistance in Depth

In the great battle on the Somme, the French are relying on what is called "resistance in depth" to stop the Nazi drive. They hope this method will prove better adapted to stifle the German war machine than the lines which broke before it in Flanders. The plan is to organize resistance in such depth that Nazi thrusts will always find new obstacles in their path.

Whether or not it proves effective in this battle, resistance in depth is symbolic of the struggle totalitarian aggression faces. Already it has broken through the borders of half a dozen non-German States just to come to grips with the Allies. Great as have been its advances, the power of the Allies has not been broken. The French Army and the British Navy are still in being. There is no room for false optimism. But despondency is an advance agent of the Fifth Column. And the fact remains that this battle may break the threat of world-wide anarchy but cannot end the resistance of free peoples. It may be a decisive defeat for Germany; it cannot be a decisive victory.

For as Mr. Churchill pointed out, the British fleet could still carry on from bases the Nazis cannot reach. And inevitably "the New World with all its power and might" would set forth to "the liberation and rescue of the old." Only those who still believe America and the British Dominions would or could live in a Nazi-dominated world are unable to see that although the front lines are on the Somme the depth of democratic resistance reaches across the seas. It would be a terrific tragedy for France and Britain to be overrun—a disaster which we refuse to predict. But even that would not bring victory to the totalitarians.

That is something the Italian people must be considering today. It is something which may well give pause to Signor Mussolini if not to German generals. It is something which gives strength to France and Britain. And it is something for the American people to study in all its meanings. One is that peace cannot be won through appeasement or through temporizing. There is no such animal as a Pax Hitlerica. Even a dozen major triumphs for the Nazis would mean only a world in greater turmoil, possibly the transfer of an irrepressible conflict to the Western Hemisphere.

The most immediately important meaning is that peace and safety for America lie in immediate help to end the war.

Children in a Democracy

Designation of the Massachusetts Child Council by Governor Saltonstall to carry out in the Bay State the recommendations of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy was an almost inevitable choice. Few States have such a well equipped organization.

Historically the Council, now in its ninth year, is an outgrowth of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee which numbered among its founders President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard and Gov. Curtis Guild. Its present membership comprises the heads of six State departments, the directors of several social service agencies, and many professional men and women.

The Council already has made notable progress in several fields specifically mentioned by the Conference. Its report on juvenile delinquency in Massachusetts, published last year, has been hailed as a comprehensive and helpful work and requests for copies of it have poured in from all over the country. Massachusetts can be sure that the important work of aiding its youth is in efficient hands.

A Plea for Tolerance

Jailing and abuse of Christian citizens for putting forward pacifist views, as reported in California, Oklahoma, and Texas, is a practice out of joint with American ideals. This is no time to blackout the rights of citizens with Blitzkrieg tactics. The Constitution guarantees the right of religious freedom. This right must be preserved.

On their part Americans who value their rights and privileges should exercise them with discretion and regard for others. Honest believers in pacifism should refrain from flaunting their views like red flags in the face of hostile public opinion. Pacifism that is not truly peaceful stirs up wrath and precipitates the very thing it decries—strife.

Pacifists can be assigned to non-military tasks in the event of war emergency. In the meantime, the state of public thinking calls for calmness, for objectivity, for constant recourse to the fundamentals of American democracy. Now is the time to protect those constitutional guarantees. Now is the time to preserve the democratic way of action. Tools of tyrannical dictatorship must find no place in America. The justification of democracy is the democratic, the free, way of living—with injustice to none and tolerance for all.

Arms to the Allies

A legal opinion by Robert H. Jackson, United States Attorney General, opens the way for the United States to sell to Great Britain or France a large portion of the 2,000,000 rifles and 5,000 75-mm. field guns left over in its arsenals from the World War.

This points to a procedure which should be used immediately with respect to other equipment, especially airplanes.

Much can be done by executive decision, under existing laws, and in ways that American sentiment certainly would approve, to help arm and equip the Allies to withstand an aggressor whose tactics are everywhere condemned and viewed as a menace.

The Jackson ruling permits material which was on hand at the time of passage of a law of July, 1919, to be sold as "obsolete" to manufacturers, who would in turn sell it to the Allied Governments and give the American Government credit for it to apply on the purchase of new military equipment.

The next step apparently is to obtain an extension of this ruling to determine whether Army property obtained subsequent to the enactment of the 1919 law—such as airplanes five or six years old—also can be "traded in" to manufacturers for disposal to the Allies and for credit on new machines.

Representative Andrew J. May, chairman of the Military Affairs committee of the House, and members of the Administration seem to have assumed that this can be done. If it cannot, it should quickly be authorized. If it can be done, the resolution of Senator Claude Pepper to permit direct sale by the Army of modern military equipment to the Allies may be unnecessary at the moment.

The Army also can help the Allies obtain airplanes or tanks directly off the production line by releasing to them machines which the United States Government has ordered but not yet accepted for delivery. In this case, too, the American Army would receive later, more up-to-date planes in their stead.

This method was used in one instance in the release of an order of Navy planes to Finland. During that war also, Sweden turned over a large part of her military material, including the most modern, to the Finns, recognizing that they were her own first line of defense.

The United States should act quickly, by administrative or legislative methods as the case may require, to make available to the Allies all the airplanes, tanks, guns and other equipment that they can effectively use.

Mr. Sensible

A nationwide plan was recently announced in Britain to enlist a "Mr. Sensible" on every street to maintain public morale—local agents of reassurance responsible for allaying public fears, stimulating public effort, and giving advice and encouragement.

Here is a highly commendable plan calling for general adoption. It is a plan which every nation, belligerent or nonbelligerent, cannot afford to overlook. There are too many "Mr. Nonsensibles" abroad today blowing up facts until they appear in weird distortion. Too many deliberately or unknowingly, allow themselves to become dupes of forces that would foment fear, break down rationality, and destroy the poise which is one of the most vital pieces of equipment in combating every form of evil.

A better defense against the tendency to accept discouraging and disheartening exaggerations of the news is one of the primary needs today. A few more "Mr. Sensibles" in each community can fill this need.

P. G. Wodehouse, the British author, is reported caught in the "Flanders Pocket" by the German forces, but undoubtedly he will have no trouble getting home if he is willing to "leave it to Jeeves."

Those Belgian officers and men who refused to lay down their arms when their King surrendered remind us that Caesar wrote something about the bravery of the Belgae.

Teamwork for Protection

America's arming calls for organized labor to take a new and long-time view of its operations. In the democratic nations a war fosters favorable treatment of labor. Extra demands are made on workingmen, and their organizations and influence wax stronger. It was so in the United States during the World War, and is so today in Great Britain. For labor in America to fritter away the great opportunities of the future through strikes that hold up production for national protection would be costly frivolity.

Public aversion to strikes at key points during this emergency was certified last week to one of the big labor conventions of the year by A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State. As a spokesman of the Administration, Mr. Berle told the International Ladies' Garment Workers:

> On the industrial front, the country has a right to demand that any problem that might arise between management and labor be solved without interrupting for an instant the steady flow of goods or the steady carrying on of necessary plans, the steady march toward the goal of a supreme safety.
>
> A victory won by a strike will be worthless if a foreign system is imposed that takes from labor the advantage won. A profit earned by restricting production will vanish if the un-American form of life prevails in this hemisphere.

A few days earlier President Roosevelt took new ground in objecting to strikes by a minority. Brawling between the two great factions of the labor movement that disrupts production seems equally undesirable.

Meantime, to balance off what labor should give for the national good, employers can well dispense with the morose hostility to labor unions, where established, that still is to be found in part of the industrial world. Disagreements should be arbitrated or otherwise adjusted in time of public danger.

In speeding production, the national administration at Washington has also its contribution to make. It is one thing to pass a law needed for labor, and another thing to administer such a law with impartiality. Government officials should be scrupulously neutral between capital and labor or between factions of labor.

In naming Sidney Hillman as the labor man on his National Defense Council, Mr. Roosevelt has picked a labor leader with one of the most conspicuous records in the country for keeping employers and employees together. The president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers knows the technique of peace and production to a remarkable degree.

Some groups, both in labor and industry, are probably going to have to accept for the time circumstances they do not like for the sake of harmony. Such sacrifices call for fair play on every side.

"I'd Better Help Them Win"

Windleswisp's Flexible Compromise

There have been many outstanding compromises in history. The textbooks list them and give reasonably full details concerning the issues at stake.

The Windleswisp Compromise, date of 1933, has not had very much publicity. To be exact, it has had none so far as we know. Yet news does travel and somehow word has gotten about.

Each year the Compromise is put through a Procrustean wringer of conversation and garden planning. Each year the rabbits win! The crisis comes in April or May, depending on the weather. It offers nothing new; each season is similar to the last. Yet a political and an economic philosophy are involved.

"Your Flexible Compromise, indeed!" exclaims the Lady. "To hear you talk one would think that you have devised something to rank with Plato's 'Republic' or Sir Thomas More's 'Utopia'!"

"I'm not sure but what I have. You see, the secret of happiness is learning how to compromise on the right things. One doesn't consider certain inalienable rights and privileges in this category. One excepts principles—"

"Do you mean to say that a compromise with rabbits when the rabbits get all the benefits is a sensible example?"

* * *

There's no purpose in this essay without an historical background. In the spring of '33, the Teacher and the Lady bought a summer farm. Both are gardeners. Gardens were planted and an immediate crisis occurred. Moocha, the rabbit, likes gardens. From experience, it can be stated that he prefers lettuce. It ranks first when he has a choice. It is true Moocha and all the members of his family also enjoy Swiss chard, spinach, Kentucky Wonder beans just as they are breaking through the soil, tender leaves of freshly-sprouting delphiniums, and other annual and perennial flowers.

It was the flowers that brought on the first crisis—and the Flexible Compromise.

It was agreed that more lettuce should be planted! It was done—that first year.

Stripped of all legal and pedagogical terms, more lettuce is the heart of the matter. Lettuce seed is inexpensive; it is very small; a quarter pound will sow an amazing number of rows.

Time has dimmed the details of that first memorable year. In 1934, a larger space was set aside for lettuce. That is why the Compromise is an adequate example of give and take. The major trouble with the historical compromises has been that they were inflexible. No provisions were made for the inevitable changes that occur in human relationship; no one looked ahead far enough to realize that a changing world would demand a changing code.

Friends who see the lettuce area for the first time are provoked to smiles. When they learn the plethora of details about the Windleswisp Flexible Compromise, some are moved to slightly acid succinctness in comments regarding horticultural endeavors. Their thesis is that a certain gardener has been worsened in his relationship with environmental factors.

* * *

For whatever it may be worth, nationally and internationally, it is claimed that the Compromise works because it is flexible. The parties involved change. For example, each year the number of rabbits which live in the swampy woodland back of the garden increases. Political history tells us that expanding populations must have expanded sources of food supply. Therefore, it is perfectly obvious that if the rabbits and Windleswisp are to dwell in neighborly friendship, more food must be provided for Moocha and all his relatives.

"The trouble with your Compromise," observed a business friend, "is that you don't foresee the end of this day's business ere it comes. How can you budget your garden and the lettuce seed if you don't know the number of rabbits which depend on you?"

As we enter the tenth season of this flexible and satisfactory amazement, there is one answer which time has proved efficacious. That is, try to plant enough lettuce for the rabbits, based on past experience. Then to that figure, add a generous amount, perhaps 50 per cent. Generosity pays. For in return, the rabbits come morning and evening for their lettuce, and do not touch the other things. That, it seems to us, is a better working arrangement than many man-made political documents—if the acreage holds out.

H. S. P.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Ageless Prayer

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"If there be any method that can promise us an escape by Thy providence, we look up to Thee for it. And let it come quickly, and manifest Thy power to us; and do Thou raise up this people unto good courage and hope of deliverance, who are deeply sunk into a disconsolate state of mind. We are in a helpless place, but still it is a place that Thou possessest; still the sea is Thine, the mountains also that enclose us are Thine; so that these mountains will open themselves if Thou commandest them, and the sea also, if Thou commandest it, will become dry land. Nay, we might escape by a flight through the air, if Thou shouldest determine we should have that way of salvation."

This prayer is attributed to Moses by the historian Josephus at the time when Moses and the Israelites found themselves confronted with the Red Sea, hemmed in by mountains, and with the host of Egyptians in hot pursuit.

Could there be a more striking parallel to the situation that has confronted the Allied armies in Flanders during the past few days? Not even partial escape could have been achieved had they or their leaders taken in the suggestions of the German bulletins, which aimed not only at stimulating among the German people the appetite for victory, but also at suggesting to the Allies that their situation was desperate or even hopeless.

But in the face of almost insuperable difficulties they persevered and accomplished at least partial withdrawal which most experts a few days previously had pronounced impossible in the circumstances.

Can it be said that prayer had nothing to do with this? The world had just seen a King summon a whole people to prayer, and now it has seen his injunction realized:

"Let us go forward to our task as one man, a smile on our lips and our heads held high, and with God's help we shall not fail."

London. CENTURION

"No Time for Apathy"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In Hollywood well-meaning persons who are not alert to the issue are being propagandized by Communist-Nazi fifth columnists to deluge their Senators and Congressmen with letters demanding that American foreign policy be to keep "neutral" and not in any way aid the Allies.

I earnestly suggest that every Monitor reader immediately write to his Senators and Congressmen imploring them to take their stand as loyal Americans and forget mere political issues.

We must aid the Allies by every measure short of war and that at once! Let us empower our Representatives to demand in our behalf that all our resources possible be put at the command of the Allies.

One thousand planes with crews and pilots *now* is worth billions of dollars and munitions *later!*

Now is no time for apathy or defeatism. We must act in defense of America—and the democratic and Christian way of life.

Hollywood, Calif. SYLVIA PALK STATT

"Stop Supplies to Aggressors"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your splendid editorial, "A Program for America," includes the proposal that the United States "stop supplies of vital war materials now going to Germany from the United States through Russia and Japan."

Japan's own ruthless aggressions in China, together with intimations of possible further extensions of Japanese aggressions in the Pacific, including the Dutch East Indies, are adequate reasons for stopping our exports of vital war supplies destined for Japan.

Within the past few years your own exposures of the regrettable part which the United States has played in arming the Japanese aggressors showed clearly the dangers and consequences of such short-sighted dealings.

Now that at last we see the dangers of our own practices "coming home," must we continue those practices for months or weeks, or even days only? Beside the fact that we should give all the aid we possibly can to the few other remaining democratic countries that are desperately endeavoring to "hold the line," is it good judgment to tap our resources to arm the aggressors and then have to rush so much faster to arm ourselves against those that we have armed?

New York JOSEPH R. BERGEY

The Wide Horizon

The End of Isolation

By Walter Lippmann

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Within a few years of the close of the great wars of Napoleon, the United States was threatened on both sides by the imperialism of the victorious Powers of continental Europe. It was in these circumstances that the Americans began to negotiate with the British, Rush with Canning, and in those negotiations it developed that Britain for her own reasons and the United States for its own reasons had a common interest in excluding any new imperialism from this hemisphere. The reasons were obvious: each had a vital interest in not having as a near neighbor in this hemisphere any other Power which could compel it to maintain large armies and a great fleet.

The question presented by Canning through Rush to President Monroe was whether in co-operating with Britain he was entangling himself in the politics of Europe. Before making his decision, Monroe consulted Jefferson who was living at Monticello. It was a grave decision to make. The Americans were then a small nation. The acceptance of the proposal to resist the Holy Alliance might well have meant a war for the defense of this hemisphere against the continent of Europe. Jefferson advised Monroe to accept the proposition because, he said, "I am clearly of Mr. Canning's opinion that it will prevent instead of provoking war. With Great Britain withdrawn from their scale and shifted into that of our two continents, all Europe combined could not undertake such a war, for how would they propose to get at either enemy without superior fleets? Nor is the occasion to be slighted which this proposition offers of declaring our protest against the atrocious violations of the rights of nations by the interference of anyone in the internal affairs of another, so flagitiously begun by Bonaparte, and now confirmed by the equally lawless Alliance calling itself Holy."

* * *

This was the origin of the Monroe Doctrine. This policy, as Jefferson and Monroe and Madison saw so clearly, depended upon the supremacy of the combined fleets of Britain and America in the Atlantic Ocean. The Doctrine, though not an alliance with Great Britain, was a joint and parallel policy in this hemisphere. By the adoption of this policy, the United States maintained successfully for nearly a hundred years a splendid and very inexpensive isolation.

The policy worked so well that generations of Americans forgot its historical origins and lost sight of its practical foundations. They grew up in the belief that they owed their isolation to the geography of this hemisphere when as a matter of fact they owed it to the diplomacy of Jefferson, Canning, and Monroe. They forgot that the only period of isolation that this hemisphere has known, since it was discovered by Columbus, was from 1823 to 1914—a period of about ninety years out of 450 years. They forgot that since the first English-speaking settlers came to Virginia and Massachusetts, there have been seven great wars, not counting the present war; that Americans have fought in all these wars; that all these wars have been fought in this as well as in the other hemisphere. They forgot that the only period of isolation and non-involvement which Americans have enjoyed, if we allow ourselves to ignore the affair of the Emperor Maximilian in Mexico, was in the ninety years which ended in 1914.

This is our history. It is manifest that in seeking to separate ourselves from the great wars of Europe, we cannot rely upon the Atlantic Ocean. It has never been a barrier to involvement in war. . .

* * *

Oceans are not a barrier. They are a highway. Across the oceans all the empires of modern times have gone forth and have conquered: the Spaniards and the Portuguese and the Dutch and the Germans and the Japanese and the French and the British. Across the oceans we ourselves have gone, establishing ourselves by sea communication in Alaska, in China, in Hawaii, in the Philippines.

The fact of the matter is that an ocean is no barrier at all unless both sides of it are ruled by friendly or by weak Powers. . . .

For that reason every war which involves the dominion of the seas is a world war in which America is inescapably involved. . . . The independence of the Americas was a British as well as an American policy and the isolation of this hemisphere was secure. Since 1914 the British command of the seas has been gravely challenged, and the period of our splendid isolation has ended.

Whatever is about to happen in Europe and Asia the hour has come when we face the prospect of living alone in a hemisphere of weak States amidst a world of gigantic conquering military States. Within the orbit of our influence and our interests from Alaska to the Netherlands Indies and from Canada to Brazil lie lands whose natural wealth is surpassed only by their small populations and feeble defenses. Overseas in Asia and in Europe there are great military peoples living on crowded lands, governed by conquerors, armed to the teeth, and within sight of victory.

This, then, is the hour of our destiny when it will be decided how much of our great inheritance we are able and willing to defend.

Mirror of World Opinion

West China's Reservoir

At the end of almost three years of war our fighting strength is greater than it ever was. We are planning with the hope of being able to carry on to the end both financially and economically. We are erecting in West China a reservoir of man power and products which we hope will always fortify us against want.

We have dragged machinery for hundreds of industries from the Eastern provinces. We have created some 1,400 industrial cooperatives so far, with units of less than ten up to as many as 300 members in each, and they are all in places where they cannot be bombed. There are perhaps 30,000 actual worker members of the Industrial Cooperatives, and they are supporting families and dependents.

The whole of this western country has been transformed by the influx of technical experts, educators, producers, and artisans. An astonishing spirit of vital energy seems to invest itself in everyone and everything.

But the most revealing and impressive manifestation of our inherent power and will to win a victory is embodied in the women. The women of China have escaped from their cloistered lives and are working everywhere; at the front with the fighting men and the wounded; behind the lines with war shocked country people; far in the rear in rural work, in hospitals, in war orphanages, in industrial and community services. And so we are digging in to resist to the bitter end.—MADAME H. H. KUNG, wife of the Chinese Minister of Finance, in a radio broadcast from Chungking to the United States.